

THE CHEERFUL

From the Pittsburgh Times.

Once there was a man. He was a clerk in a bank at \$45 a month. His name was John Smith. At a directors' meeting one day, after the accounts had been passed upon and the profit directors were laboriously adding up to go to the president, who had the ablest and most expansive rest of any of them, stopped them.

"By the way," he remarked, "I have a note from John Smith, one of our young men, you know—some of you know him—but I guess I must have lost it. Anyhow, he wants his salary raised. Says the business of the bank is four times what it used to be and his work has increased accordingly. Says with increase in the amount of money handled comes increase in the strain on his integrity. Seems to think he ought to be paid for not robbing us. Besides, he says he can scarcely keep his family on his salary. I suppose I can answer it without calling another board meeting," he concluded facetiously.

"Tell him he oughtn't to have such a big family," suggested one.

"Quote the law against embezzlement to him," said another, and so on, and they buttoned their overcoats and went about their business.

By-and-by John Smith got a note like this, signed by the president, and written on the note paper of the bank, bearing the imposing array of directors' names in neat engraving at the head of it:

MR. JOHN SMITH—DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of even date, I am instructed by the board of directors to say that they cannot agree with your view of the case. It is true that your work has largely increased, with the growth of the bank under its present successful management. But it is no more than you are able to do and will admit. We should pay you for the moral wear and tear incident to resisting temptation to steal, as well as for the physical and mental strain of doing so. We should pay you for the moral wear and tear incident to resisting temptation to steal, as well as for the physical and mental strain of doing so. We should pay you for the moral wear and tear incident to resisting temptation to steal, as well as for the physical and mental strain of doing so.

With your family affairs we have nothing to do, but I may suggest to you that careful economy in small household expenses will result in a small saving which will perhaps surprise you. Without referring especially to you for I never endeavored to pry into your affairs, nor inquired how you lived—I may say that, in my opinion, the prevailing tendency of young people nowadays is to live too high, instead of being content to lay up something for a rainy day.

The directors had been in session long the next day when John Smith opened the door, handed in a slip of paper, and walked back to his desk. There was silence for a minute, then a murmur, then the clerks outside heard a clatter of moving chairs in the board-room, and then the door opened and two or three voices called "Smith!"

"In a moment," answered Smith, cheerfully laying a blotter between the leaves of the book he had been writing in, and carefully tucking the pen behind his ear, as though he were making his toilet.

"What do you mean by this?" they demanded, when he appeared in the directors' room.

"Telling us there is a salary of \$900.00 available, cash, and suggesting that we get some for the counter."

"It's so," responded Smith, "and I thought you ought to know it before the money is all checked out. The bank oughtn't to have to close its doors in the middle of the day."

"But according to your statement of yesterday and your showing of today's business, you ought to be getting some cash on the counter of a million?" Were they just discussing an investment for it?

"I've invested it myself," responded Smith, coolly, "in a safe place. \$20,000 of it. I took 20 cents I took for street car money. I took a quarter of a million away with me last evening."

"You what?"

"I stole it, in plain English. When I got this response to my note to the president I—well, really, I must renew my suggestion about the advisability of getting some cash on the counter. You are very short and you ought to attend to it at once."

Two of the directors drew their checks on other banks and cashed them out, although the signatures were very shaky; and then, quite at his ease, Mr. Smith leaned up against the carved mantel piece, read the president's note refusing his request for an increase, and went on:

"When I got this note, it set me to thinking whether, as our relations were a purely business affair, I couldn't do better than cash it as I had been doing. There was \$20,000 in convenient shape that I could get my hands on. I might have skipped to Canada with it, but I don't like the climate. I took the money away and concealed it, pausing for a moment and smiling down at their eager faces, 'in a place known only to myself. I shall give myself up, and as relations, in the language of the president, have been personally pleasant, I will save you the expense of a trial by pleading guilty.'

"The maximum sentence for my offense, under the laws of this state, is ten years in the penitentiary. With the commutation offer for good behavior, that will be about eight and a half years. It will be dull, but I shall not be idle. I have never had a day's vacation in the grace of the mind. I have a taste for music. I will cultivate it. I will book myself up in the polite sciences. I will learn a modern language or two. I am 31 years old now. When I have served my term and am clear of the law, I will come out of prison 30 years old, with a cultivated mind, and a comfortable fortune of \$20,000 waiting for me. I can then go away, to travel in foreign countries, and enjoy life. Of course I will lose the interest on my \$20,000 while I am in prison, but if I were to live on air, and no one would care, and my salary I wouldn't have one-fifth as much at the age of thirty-nine. On the whole I think I have made a good speculation. Don't you?"

The opinions of the directors were not very coherent just at this moment. They made various appeals to him, on the confidence they had had in him, on the good name he bore, on the disloyalty he had shown, and so on, and so on, until all these had not helped him to an increase in salary, and reluctantly quoted the language of the president's note to him, that "their relations were purely a business affair on both sides."

Finally he said:

"Our relations have been personally pleasant, and I have no unconquerable desire to spend the next 8-12 years in jail. I will make you a proposition. If you will sign a bond not to prosecute me, and publish in the daily papers a set of resolutions setting forth that whereas your valued and trusted employee, John Smith, by the receipt of a legacy from a deceased relative, has been relieved of the necessity of further service, resolved, that you part with him with extreme regret, etc., etc., if you do this I will bring back \$125,000 and content myself with the other \$125,000. The interest will make up a good part of the loss to me."

It was hard to give up \$125,000 and hitch to it a set of resolutions complementing the thief, but it was a choice between getting half the loss or nothing. Was the satisfaction of putting him in prison for 8 years worth \$125,000 a year to them? They figured on it and agreed that it wasn't. They accepted his proposition, drew up the bond and signed it. "You can get the resolutions in shape by tomorrow," he said, "and have them ready when I bring the money. It would scarcely be delicate for me to be present when they are adopted."

"Couldn't you bring it today, Mr. Smith?" asked the president in a perspiration.

"No, I haven't time to go after it. The work at my desk always keeps me busy until the hour for closing the bank. You will have to trust in me until tomorrow, and as by signing this bond you have conceded your belief in the compounding of a felony, I guess I can trust you—even as a purely business affair."

There were all on hand early next day. Smith, the cashier said (not without some surprise at hearing the president inquire for him as "Mr. Smith") had gone out to get his lunch. He was asked for half a dozen times before he came. Every few minutes the door of the directors' room would open, a perspiring face would be thrust out, and Smith would be inquired for. Then the face would be withdrawn, and the directors would fall to discussing whether, after all, Smith hadn't taken their bond and given them the slip.

At the stroke of twelve the door opened and Smith walked in. He picked up the resolutions, read them with approval, and with a "Thank you, gentlemen: this is handsome," he handed a package to the president, saying:

"Here is your money."

Then he took his former stand by the mantel-piece, and watched their eager faces while they bent over to count it. A rumpled crisp \$1000 bill—then \$25,000, some of it in smaller denominations—\$25,000 more yet—and then, to their amazement, another one hundred \$500 bills.

"Why, it's all here—you've brought it all back!"

"I never meant to steal it," said Smith, coolly. "I made you believe I did merely to convince you that you were conducting your bank on the wrong principle, in keeping me on a starvation salary with a fortune within my grasp. I wanted to make you understand that there is something more in the relations between a bank and its trusted employees than cold business. I suppose you have no further use for me. I am ready to turn over my books as soon as you name my successor. He will find them all right. Good day."

He walked back to his desk. Pretty soon they called him in again, and the president made a little speech. He said the lesson had been an unpleasant one, but they were disposed to take it in the spirit in which it was given. Perhaps he was right. They had no desire to punish him, but—and here he hesitated and stammered a little—they were also unwilling, that is to say, they had no desire to keep a financier of his capacity in the humble place in which he had hitherto been employed. Therefore, one of their number, Mr. Wilkins, who was the agent of an insurance company, at a salary of \$4,000 a year, had decided to resign that position, and would have Mr. Smith appointed his successor. Meanwhile, Mr. Smith could take a vacation of two weeks.

FAITH.

TO MY FRIEND T. F.

For the Constitution.

Have ye faith in one another.

When ye give in friendship's name?

For the friend should be a brother.

And his heart should feel the same.

What thou thy path in life may differ.

And have faith in one another.

Still have faith in one another.

You may need that friendship yet.

Have ye faith in one another.

When ye whisper love's fond vow?

It will not be always summer.

Nor be always bright as now.

And when winter time comes o'er thee.

Thine loving heart you share.

And have faith in one another.

Then you never need despair.

Have ye faith in one another.

Nor to a doubting heart incline.

Doubts will make this world a desert.

Where the sun will never shine.

Thou' you have some transient sorrow.

That o'er shadows you today.

If you have faith in one another.

Sorrow with you will not stay.

Have ye faith in one another.

And let honor be your guide.

Let no angry words be spoken.

What else ever may be done.

Grief and troubles may assail us.

Yes, I have no doubt they will.

For faith will conquer every ill.

—MYRA JACK.

West End.

GIVE US THE BEST PLACE

In the Best Paper in the Country to Catch

the Eyes of the Best People.

What a pleasure it is to know when you place

your grocery order with a firm, that each and all of

the articles bought, will be selected with the same

care that you yourself would exercise. It is not only

personally present when the goods were put up.

Few houses can boast of such a record or such

discrepancy as this to their business. But we not only

claim to examine everything that we send

to our customers, throwing aside all inferior

merchandise, but we also guarantee that what

we always to be found amongst a general

average, but we go farther by also buying

the best quality of goods in the country, and

in our line, thus insuring to all buyers first grade

of all goods. For instance, show us a flour in the city

that is equal ours—our "Best"—Hot & Thorpe's

Regal. It can be found, and we emphasize this

with our tongue on our lips, that we mean just what

we say. Our Regal is the best flour in the city, and

"best" brands in the city, single one, take them

side by side, and the one that yields the best, the

sweetest, whitest loaf, will win the "best," and

we will abide the result. Is this not a fair and

honest method? We mean, we tell you our

ground meal is the best; also our fancy white and

yellow Orange county, New York state, cream

cheese—on Tuesday, Wednesday, we will receive a

new invoice. Take everything in our stock—our

ice cream, for instance, give it a test, and there is

nothing like its superior quality in the country. Our

large olives also excel. Our butter is unequalled in

the city. Our chipped beef is better, is clipped

thinner. Our B. B. brand is the finest, best in the

city, and gives a stronger, better cup of

coffee. Our "Tale" tea is also the best. Our fancy

watermelons are larger and cooler than anyone's.

Our canned goods, of all varieties, are fresher; we

carry a larger stock, and you can always

depend on our quality. We want your store

running out. Our imported olive oil is the

best that can be bought, and if you want to see how

good we are, or your goods that you are

pelled to buy, come in and see our handsome

black and white goods. Take an old, shabby

enrolling their names as our patrons, and all every

body will come over and buy the best raisins, cran-

berries, citrons for their best cakes, for all everyday

bakes the best fruit cakes in the world. Be sure

and profit by these suggestions. HOT & THORPE.

There are various kinds of troubles in this life;

some are greater and harder to bear than others.

Troubles are brought on ourselves, but not so

many of these can be averted, others cannot.

Troubles that are not his to bear are mountains

others. A great many people in this world take

great delight in causing others trouble. It is almost

impossible to depict these low, miserable and

contemptible creatures who are stigmas on the name

of the devil himself. Take an old, shabby and

detestable tattler, who knows more about other peo-

ple and their business than they know themselves,

going around telling their miserable meanderings,

not hesitating to add a few more damaging

words, if they are needed, to make the story

effective. How much better would it be if all would

practice charity toward each other and cover up the

many faults of their neighbors?

Among the greatest troubles to which fallen man

is subject to, is mental disease (piles, etc.), and

some are so often neglected because considered

by many incurable. They can be cured, and I can

do it. My treatment for these is simple and dan-

gerous. No harsh measures are used, and you can be

cured of these troubles without the torture formerly

attending this treatment. I mean just what I say,

and am willing to prove it to you. I can refer you

to any number of cases I have cured, and let them

bear me out in what I say. Do you wish to investi-

gate what I say? If so, call on me or write for any

further information, which I will cheerfully give

you. Practice limited to specialists.

Respectfully,

R. G. JACKSON, M. D.,

No. 42 1/2 Whitehall St.,

Atlanta, Ga.

Wed Fri Sun no 2

Dr. FRANK K. JENNINGS,

Specialist.

Late of University Pennsylvania and Philadelphia,

and Washington, D. C. hospitals. Diseases of

throat, nose, ear, chest and stomach, catarrhal

affections, acute and chronic. Office 9-95 Peachtree

st. Atlanta, Ga. Hours 9 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.

July 25 Sun fol

Buy Now.

Commencing on Monday, and continuing until

the entire lot is sold, John M. Miller, at 31 Marietta

street, will sell croquet sets cheaper than ever sold

in Atlanta before.

"Elixir Babek,"

a vegetable compound, preventive and sure cure for

MALARIAL diseases, at drugists, 50 cents a bottle.

Special Excursion to Washington, D. C.

The Piedmont Air-Line will sell excursion tickets

to Washington and return on the 13th and 14th of

August for \$15 in connection with the Niagara Falls

excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad from Wash-

ington on the 15th. This is the quickest and

only one running double daily solid trains between

Atlanta and Washington. Further information call

at ticket office, J. K. Miller, 21

L. L. McCLURE, D. P. A.

Samples Wall Paper, with prices

and book on how to apply it.

M. M. MACE, Atlanta, Ga.

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STEELESON,
JEWELER.
55 WHITEHALL ST.
Reliable Goods,
Fair Dealing.
Bottom Prices.

GET YOUR BLANK BOOKS, LEDGERS,
PRINTING, JOURNAL, CASH BOOKS, ETC.,
OF JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
State Printers, Atlanta, Ga.
P. O. Drawer 3. Consult them before placing orders.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Tallahul Falls, Ga.

THE GRAND VIEW HOTEL. Attractions
Tallahul Falls, Ga. This resort is a beautiful, cool, and airy
place, with the highest elevation of any hotel
in the South. It is situated on the edge of
the falls, and has the finest view of the
South of the Blue Ridge. Rates reasonable.
W. D. YOUNG, Manager.

THE ORKNEY
SPRINGS AND BATHS.

SHEPANDOAH CO., VA.
WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE GUESTS AT
regular rates until October 1, 1889, thus en-
abling visitors to enjoy the grandeur and beauty
of the mountains during September. Send for cir-
culars. F. W. EVANS, Manager.

CLIFF HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
TALLAHUL FALLS, GA.
BEST EQUIPPED HOTEL IN THE MOUNTAINS.
B. S. TIMBERLAKE, Manager.

HYGIEA HOTEL
Old Point Comfort, Va.
Unsurpassed in appointments, table and general
attention. Rooms for the accommodation of
tourists and business men. Entertainment and
amusement given at any resort of its
prestige in the United States. Music
twice a day by the finest band in the South.
Nightly shows, frequent games and balls. Safe
and most delicious bath on the coast; good
sailing, fishing and driving. Frequent steam
and foreign and American ships of war, daily in-
spections, drills, parades, cannon and rifle target
practice. A broad expanse of water surrounds
Point Comfort, hence there are no land breezes,
no malaria, no hay fever, no oppressive heat.
The evening is delightful and the nights cool
and refreshing. July and August are particularly pleas-
ant and healthful. The most charming marine
views in the world. Send for descriptive pamphlet.
F. N. PIKE, Manager.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL,
Madison Square, New York.

THE LARGEST, BEST APPOINTED AND MOST
convenient hotel in the city, with the
best and most desirable location.
HITCHCOCK, DARLING & CO.
A. B. Darling, formerly of the Hotel du Nord,
New Orleans. June 25 Sun thu sat sun

CRANSTON'S
NEW YORK HOTEL,
NEW YORK CITY.
HOME FOR SOUTHERN PEOPLE.
OF AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
A new lease of life popular hotel has been made
to Mr. Cranston at reduced rental.
In order to secure the benefit of this
reduction, the hotel has been thoroughly re-
novated and re-furnished. The surface carpet
passing the door down to the theatre and all
places of interest. Mr. Cranston's long con-
nection with the hotel has resulted in the office.

NATURAL BRIDGE HOTELS,
Natural Bridge Va.
THREE THESE HOTELS, FOREST INN, APPLE-
don and Clifton all under one management,
elegantly furnished with all modern improve-
ments, within 100 yards of the famous Natural bridge,
one of the wonders of the continent, pure water, day
after day. Don't fail to visit this place. For
circulars address GEO. B. HIBBARD,
June 25 Sun thu sat sun

THE BRISTOL.
A SELECT FAMILY HOUSE, 15 EAST 11TH
STREET, NEAR 5TH AVENUE,
NEW YORK.

Convenient to Shopping and Places of Amusement.
LADIES TRAVELING ALONE OR WITH CHILD-
REN, RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION. PRICES
AS REASONABLE AS A BOARDING HOUSE.

SHACKELFORD.
Georgia Central Detective
AGENCY,
44 1/2 S. Pryor St., Opposite Police Headquarters,
ATLANTA, GA.

We have removed our detective agency from Ma-
con, Ga., to this place. If you need the service of a
detective, either in or out of the city, we are
happily at your service. All business is upon a basis of
mutual honor and the strictest confidence. We
have been in the United States since 1870.
G. W. SHACKELFORD, Supt.
P. O. Box 142, Atlanta, Ga.

J. C. HENDRIX & CO.
Dr. A. G. Haygood's place—11 acres, 8 room house
with all necessary outbuildings, fishpond, etc., at
Decatur; only five minutes' walk from depot.
The doctor will move to Shiloh, Ala., and has
directed us to sell.

Two acres near Ponce de Leon Springs.
Best residence on Washington street, large lot,
9 acres West End.
2 1/2 acres West End.
200 acres 1 1/2 miles from city on railroad. The place
for a syndicate.

160 acres six miles from Decatur, perfect view of
city. A royal tract of land for subdivision near
on railroad.

86 acres on Red road near Van Winkle works.
8 room house, large lot, Whitehall street.
Large lot overlooking city and country, Boulevard.
Large block on Washington street just outside city
limits. Cut up and make money out of it.

Choice lot Humboldt avenue, in front of Baltimore
block.
Choice houses and lots and vacant lots on all the
principal streets in the city. Call in and con-

6 room house Edgewood, acre lot, choice fruit, near
depot, offered at a bargain for one week.
60x200, West Peachtree St., \$3,500 00
50x127, West Pine, 1,400 00
50x150, Williams, 1,500 00
50x145, Spring, 1,750 00
46x124, Ivy, 800 00
50x145, Jackson, 1,100 00
100x200, Humboldt St., 2,400 00
55x195, Richardson, 1,750 00
100x200, East Baker, 1,000 00
50x150, South Pryor, 1,500 00
200x280, Washington St., 3,250 00
100x160, Formwalt, 4,000 00
7-room house, Whitehall St., 4,500 00
17-room house, Capitol Ave., 5,000 00
10-room house, New St., 4,250 00
4-room house, Nelson St., 1,250 00
31 acres, Johnson Mill Road.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FURNITURE.

KEELY COMPANY

HAVE SUPPLEMENTED THEIR STOCK BY

LARGE PURCHASES MADE LAST WEEK

AT IRRESISTIBLE CONCESSIONS IN PRICE.

New and Old Thrown Together at Figures Which Will Make Every Item

A TRADE WINNER!

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND

MONDAY (TOMORROW) MORNING.

BUSINESS

A QUEER TIME

Here's a Great Chance.

BRISKLY BOOM

FOR

AT ONE-THIRD

KEELY COMPANY'S THIS WEEK

New White Goods

THEY ARE ALL LINEN.

The eastern jobbers wanted a quick outlet for the cash.

But We Bought "Em" Cheap.

They are samples which were sent from

KEELY CO.

Fine White Goods will be our hobby.

They are Beautiful Hand Embroidered

CLUSTERS OF

Fine Nainsook, striped, plaid and plain of the nicer sort, such as appeal to the taste of genteel buyers, will be displayed at

THEY ARE ALL LINEN.

LUMINOUS BARGAINS!

Fine Dimity Plaids at one-half of early season prices.

Lot 1 10c.

COME WHILE THEY LAST!

Fine India Plaids

Lot 2 25c.

POPULAR FABRICS

20c Yard, Worth 50c.

Lot 3 35c.

For a fraction of their value

ONE CASE FINE INDIA LINEN

SUCH A BARGAIN SALE

LAWNS, GINGHAMS, BATISTES,

8c Yard.

—IN—

PRINTED MULLS, DAISY STRIPES,

A day earlier or later in the sale of white goods is of vast importance to us now.

was never attempted in Atlanta

INDIA PRINTED PLAIDS, TUFTED CHAMBRAYS,

To Close Both

COME AT ONCE

FIGURED ZEPHYR CLOTHS, INDIA LINEN PLAIDS

Together we must make

A FEW, ONLY A FEW

Will be heaped upon the Bargain Tables

THE PRICES RIGHT.

Left in Stock

AT 7c.

You will never regret a visit to this

Of course the most expensive remained after our great sale. But they go now at your price.

7c

Which Will Last Just Six Days.

Concluding Clearance Sale

2 AND 3 Tint Challies. WORTH 15c.

Welt Piques, Jones' Cambric Dotted Swisses, fine 4-4 Linen Lawns one-third off.

THIS WEEK.

7c

21 LINEN FINISH LAWNS! WORTH 6c.

7c India Plaids WORTH 12 1/2c.

10c Choice of 30 styles Outing Flannel worth 15c.

5c Curtain Scrim Selling Elsewhere at 10c.

All the Newest things in Black Or-gandies.

KEELY COMPANY'S AUGUST JUBILEE.

BALTIMORE CELEBRATION!

HALF-RATE EXCURSION TICKETS GOOD FOR 14 DAYS.

MARYLAND EXPOSITION

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 1889.

SEPTEMBER 9th.

OPENING WITH

Baltimore Industrial

—AND—

CIVIC PROCESSION.

200 FLOATS AND 50,000 UNIFORMED MEN IN LINE.

SEPTEMBER 12th.

BATTLE OF NORTH POINT!

5,000 Troops engaged, consisting of Troops from the United States Army and a large Militia, Navy and 500 Non United States Army and Navy in Action.

SEPTEMBER 13th.

BOMBARDMENT OF

FORT M'HENRY!

Eight United States Men-of-War, Maryland Oyster Navy and 500 Non United States Army and Navy in Action.

The celebration to be held in Baltimore during the week of September 9th to 14th inclusive, under the auspices of the Maryland Exposition association, will, on account of its extremely interesting character, attract to the city thousands of visitors from all parts of the country.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES EMPRACE:

A Military Parade, Competitive Drill and a large display of the various arms of the service, together with the best work of the artist and artisan.

The new residence building at Baltimore, as a grand hall, rendered by the city in honor of the president and his cabinet.

In the grand case and Trades Display, several hundred magnificent floats will parade, illustrating the trade and manufactures of the various States, together with a number of floats representing the various industries and the city's growth and progress during the last 100 years.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT M'HENRY WILL BE ONE OF THE GRAND FEATURES OF THE OCCASION.

A fleet consisting of a number of United States Men-of-War will attack Fort M'Henry, which the garrison of the fort will defend. During the engagement there will be a display of the following:

500 Floating Torpedoes! 500 Bomb Shells! 500 Rockets! 500 Search Lights! 500 Electric Lights!

ENDING WITH A REPRESENTATION OF A SHIP ON FIRE AND AN EXPLOSION OF A MAGAZINE ON THE FORT!

These are some of the features which are calculated to attract to the "city of Monticums" visitors numbering thousands.

The railway and water lines reaching Baltimore from all sections have agreed to make half-rate tickets to Baltimore and return, good for 14 days, July 11 to 25 and Sept 1 to 14.

EAST TENNESSEE VA. & GA. RAILWAY

Georgia Division—Condensed Schedule in Effect May 12, 1889.

BETWEEN ATLANTA AND BRUNSWICK SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY. DAILY.

Leave Atlanta..... 7:00 a.m. 6:00 p.m.

Arrive Macon..... 10:30 a.m. 9:20 p.m.

Leave Macon..... 10:30 a.m. 9:20 p.m.

Arrive Jasp..... 4:25 p.m. 3:20 a.m.

Arrive Brunswick..... 4:25 p.m. 3:20 a.m.

Arrive Savannah..... 4:25 p.m. 3:20 a.m.

Arrive Waycross..... 4:25 p.m. 3:20 a.m.

Arrive Jacksonville..... 4:25 p.m. 3:20 a.m.

NORTH BOUND.

Leave Jacksonville..... 7:00 a.m. 7:05 p.m.

Leave Savannah..... 7:00 a.m. 7:05 p.m.

Leave Brunswick..... 7:00 a.m. 7:05 p.m.

Leave Macon..... 7:00 a.m. 7:05 p.m.

Arrive Atlanta..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Atlanta..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

ATLANTA TO CINCINNATI.

Leave Atlanta..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave Rome..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave Dalton..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Chattanooga..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave Chattanooga..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Knoxville..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave Knoxville..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Bristol..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave Bristol..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Chattanooga..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave Chattanooga..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Lynchburg..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave Lynchburg..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Washington..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave Washington..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Philadelphia..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave Philadelphia..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive New York..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave New York..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

HAWKINSVILLE BRANCH.

Leave Cochran..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Hawkinsville..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Leave Hawkinsville..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Arrive Cochran..... 12:30 p.m. 1:15 a.m.

Trains on Alabama division going south leave

Rome at 10:45 p.m. and 3:25 p.m., making fast

daily service Atlanta to Selma.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE.

Train leaving Atlanta at 6:00 p.m., Pullman

Union Palace sleeping cars to Brunswick.

Train leaving Chattanooga at 7 p.m., Pullman

sleeping car to Memphis and through coach to

Kansas City.

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Furniture and Carpets

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FURNITURE.

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suits, 10 pieces, beveled, plate, marble top with toilet

Solid oak bed room \$35

suits, 10 pieces, plate glass and toilet, COMPLETE

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Do you need one or will you need

one later on? If so, now is your

opportunity, we have the knobbyest

styles, the best stock and our prices

are the lowest to be had on

CARPETS

Consult your interests and inves-

tigate our Carpet stock before you

buy. We will offer some special

"plums" in Carpets this week.

1,000 MOSQUITO NETS.—We have sold double the number of

Nets of any house this season on account of the cheapness in price and

the very attractive styles of our Nets. Send or telephone us when you

want a Net.

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PEYTON H. SNOOK

Will show this week some lovely oak dining room outfits.

Fine Parlor Suits,

and very fine carved oak chairs and rockers. Something new and novel. I will also offer

special inducements in an immense line of common medium furniture. Now is the time to

buy for the Exposition. Special prices for cash and

THIS WEEK ONLY

100 ash, cherry and walnut, fine suits, \$12.50

50 silk plush parlor suits, \$30.

40 folding lounges \$7.

That racks, book cases, easels, wardrobes, desks, fancy chairs and rockers, and the best \$50

all walnut suits in America or out of it. The largest and most complete stock of real fine par-

lor and chamber suits ever shown in Atlanta. 30 folding beds and fancy articles of every de-

scription. Everybody invited to call and see this beautiful display of artistic furniture. Re-

member the big cut in common and medium goods.

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and all the branches of a liberal education are taught under the best of advantages. The full confidence

of the better classes of society of all religious beliefs. Eighteen States represented last season. Always

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FRUIT CANS, ALL KINDS AND SIZES

Buy them before demand is so great that it will be difficult to get

them.

Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods Wholesale and Retail

THE DUEL FOUGHT

Calhoun and Williamson
in Alabama.

HIDE AND SEEK WITH THE SHERIFFS

But Darkness Finds the
Battle Ground.

WILLIAMSON'S RAPID FIRING.

Calhoun Has Four Bullets
Left.

WILLIAMSON MAKES RETRACTION.

ROME, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The duel has been fought, and neither Messrs. Williamson nor Calhoun have a scratch!

It was at dark, just two hundred yards off the Georgia line, in Alabama, on the Rome and Decatur railroad. Twelve paces were stepped off in a clearing in the woods, right on the railroad.

Jack King, Mr. Williamson's second, cried: "Gentlemen, are you ready?"

Both answered: "Yes."

"Fire!"

Mr. Williamson fired his five barrels in rapid succession.

Mr. Calhoun fired only once.

Neither were hurt.

Then Mr. Calhoun asked for an apology. A lengthy colloquy ensued, and an understanding was reached. Mr. Calhoun fired his remaining balls in the air, and the matter was at an end.

ON THE WAY TO THE GROUND.

Mr. J. C. Williamson and his second, Jack King, of Rome, after taking breakfast at the Kimball shortly after 7 o'clock this morning, were met by Judge H. D. Tompkins and Mr. C. B. Lowe. The parties left on the early Western and Atlantic train. On the way Mr. Williamson talked freely to his friends, and did not appear at all nervous. At Kingston Mr. Williamson's private car was awaiting him. It was attached to the regular train, but was next the engine, with half a dozen freight cars between it and the passenger coach. It was at once evident this was to

ELUDE THE REPORTERS.

hence upon entering the room whistled forward and took a stand upon the platform of Mr. Williamson's private car, just as Dr. Henry Battey, Mr. Williamson's surgeon, was taken on board. As expected, the main train was cut loose just before reaching the Rome depot without stopping the train, and with Mr. Williamson himself at the throttle of the engine, we

SHOT THROUGH ROME

in a jiffy. However, after getting a mile from Rome, we were invited to return, on the grounds that it would not appear well to carry to the field of honor reporters. We protested, but were doubly urged, and were compelled to count the cross ties back to Rome. We had, however, learned that they were to switch off at the Rome and Decatur junction, six miles out, and go on that line to Alabama, hence I rushed to the Rome and Decatur office, and chartered the only extra engine I had, but there was no pilot. However, Colonel John C. Seay came to my rescue. He stopped one of his dummies and took the engineer, who happened to have previously run on the Rome and Decatur, and

PUT HIM ON OUR ENGINE

as pilot. In thirty minutes after being put off Williamson's car Colonel Seay and myself were flying over the rails on a wild cat engine at a mile a minute. We found the Williamson party some miles out, and unable to go ahead on account of the absence of a pilot. He had sent back to Rome for an engine and pilot, and in the meantime was practicing shooting in the woods. Judge Tompkins had

BLAZED A PLACE ON A BIG PINE

the size and shape of a man. The head and heart were well marked. Mr. Williamson, in his shirt sleeves, armed with a hammerless Smith & Wesson, six-shooter, stood thirty paces from the tree.

"One, two, three, fire!" cried Judge Tompkins. "Bang!" went Williamson's pistol.

"A good shot! That would have pierced his heart," cried Judge Tompkins, who appeared to be master of ceremonies.

"Try it again."

Mr. Williamson repeated the shot forty or fifty times, and his men four out of five times. As the shooting stopped.

THE SHERIFF OF FLOYD

who had a telegram from Governor Gordon, appeared on the scene. Mr. Williamson was, however, hustled on THE CONSTITUTION'S engine and taken some miles away, when the engine returned and took up his car, and the trip to the grounds was commenced. Cedar Bluff was the objective point, and there our train was met by the regular passenger from Gadsden with Mr. Pat Calhoun and his second, Captain Henry Jackson, but the sheriff, a big burly black whiskered determined looking fellow, was also on hand.

TO ARREST THE PARTIES.

He blocked the trains and searched them. He caught Mr. Calhoun, thinking he was Williamson, but when Colonel Seay swore Calhoun was not Williamson, the sheriff released him, and went in search of Williamson, whom he had just released. Mr. Williamson and Mr. King slipped on the regular passenger, and Mr. Calhoun and Captain Jackson got in Mr. Williamson's car. Just at that moment the engineer of the regular passenger train

RUSHED HIS TRAIN OUT,

containing the Williamson party, with myself aboard. The engine and Mr. Williamson's car were blocked in a siding. Mr. Williamson and party went to Raynes station, and telegraphed back to Captain Jackson to bring Calhoun there before dark. At 6:30 Mr. Calhoun and Captain Jackson arrived by private means, and went to the fight.

Mr. Calhoun and his friends reached Raynes, at 6:20 o'clock. Immediately Messrs. Jackson and King, the two seconds drew aside to arrange for the fight. They had just perfected arrangements when a deputy sheriff came, and swinging a gun, ran up at full tilt. There was a rush for the train.

"Stop that train," he cried, leveling his gun at the engineer, but engineer Dierzer was not to be scared, and with a waive of the hand to the sheriff he pulled his throttle wide open and sped away. Two miles east of Raynes another stop was made and

AGAIN THE FIGHT WAS ARRANGED,

but again a sheriff appeared on the scene, and there was another race. This time the engine and pilot again bearing the duelists safely off. This time a run was made to within two hundred yards of the Georgia line. It was then about dark, in fact, twilight had merged into darkness when the principals, their seconds and the reporters left the car and walked fifty

yards up the track to a clearing in the woods. This was selected as the dueling grounds. All around were dense woods, enveloped in darkness. There was not even a headlight on the engine and while the figures were clearly defined, faces could not be recognized at ten paces.

THE MEN WERE SOON IN POSITION,

both apparently as cool and calm as though the affair was merely a moonlight picnic. Mr. Williamson stood with his back within three feet of a small scrub oak, facing eastward. He was perfectly cool and collected, but swung his arms backward and forward as if exercising. Mr. Calhoun was exactly twelve paces off, with only the woods as a back ground. He was so cool and calm that his form resembled a statue. Not even a finger moved. Neither gentlemen uttered a sound. Captain Jackson, Mr. Calhoun's second, and Mr. King, Mr. Williamson's second, met just between the two men. Mr. King opened a case and took out two nickel plated pearl handle hammerless Smith & Wesson pistols. Both gentlemen attempted to open the chambers, to find if the cartridges were all right, but neither seemed to understand the mechanism, but Mr. E. C. Bruffey, of THE CONSTITUTION, who was on hand, was called upon by Captain Jackson and asked if he understood the mechanism of the pistols.

"I guess I do," said he, "let me have one."

"The first blood."

The crowd gathered around and Mr. Bruffey commenced work to open it. He had monkeyed with the fire arm about half a minute in the very dim light, when he called for a match. Some one struck one as he had requested, and as the light flared up a report rang out. The pistol had gone off accidentally, and with the ball a piece of Mr. Bruffey's little finger on the left hand flew off in the woods.

"That is all right, gentlemen," said Mr. Bruffey, coolly, holding up his bloody hand, "nothing but a finger."

"Poor fellow," said Dr. Hunter Cooper, Mr. Calhoun's surgeon, "you are always getting hurt. Come with me."

"That's all right," replied Bruffey. "Don't mind me, but let the fight go on." And even then, with his bleeding hand, Mr. Bruffey opened the pistol, inserted a fresh cartridge, and showed the two parties how the weapon worked.

THE MEN IN POSITION.

Mr. King then took one pistol and Captain Harry Jackson the other. Mr. King placed his in Mr. Williamson's hand. Captain Harry Jackson walked over and handed his to Mr. Calhoun. The two seconds took their positions. They faced each other, Captain Jackson on the north side of the line, and Mr. King on the south side. The principals and seconds formed the four corners of a square. I stood immediately behind Captain Jackson and within twenty-five feet of each of the principals. Mr. Calhoun's right hand, holding the pistol, hung square down at his side. Mr. Williamson raised his to examine it, when Captain Jackson cried out: "Hold that hand down at your side."

Mr. Williamson immediately dropped it without a word.

COLONEL SEAY CALLS FOR PACE.

Then Colonel John Seay, of Rome, rushed in and begged the seconds to settle the matter and not allow the fight.

"It is a shame," he said, "to have two such fine men stand up here and shoot at one another."

The seconds could not agree upon a settlement, and so announced.

"Then I shall stand between them," said Colonel Seay, when he took the stand right in front of Mr. Williamson. He was removed by main force. Then for fully ten seconds there was not a sound.

It had been arranged that each principal was allowed to empty his pistol—to shoot five times. Suddenly Jack King's voice rang out: "Are you ready, gentlemen?"

"Yes," answered both.

"Then fire!"

THE FIRST SHOTS

were simultaneous, and the flames and sparks that flew from the pistol barrels illuminated the scene for just an instant. Mr. Williamson emptied his revolver, the five shots being fired very rapidly. Mr. Calhoun fired only once, and then slowly lowered his pistol as Mr. Williamson's bullets were whistling past his head.

"Are you hurt, Pat?" some one cried.

"No, sir," he coolly replied.

"Williamson, did he hit you?" asked Mr. King.

"Right here," said Williamson, pointing to his chest, "with smoking pistols in their hands, stood as calm as statues. Mr. Calhoun wore a dark suit of clothes, sack coat and a smoking cap. Mr. Williamson was also dressed in a dark sack suit, and his head was covered with a tan colored traveling hat.

Then for a few minutes not another word was said either by principals, seconds or spectators. The scene at that time was never equalled in the history of this kind. It was as if a crowd of a dozen witnesses on the edge of the grounds, with the principals and seconds facing each other, the principals, each bearing smoking revolvers and appearing against a background of dense dark woods, formed a wild and picturesque scene, the equal of which will never again be witnessed.

THE DEMAND FOR RETRACTION.

The silence was quickly broken by the ringing voice of Mr. Calhoun: "Mr. Williamson," he said, "I have four remaining balls which I have the right to fire. Now ask if you will withdraw the statement you made before the legislative committee."

"I will," replied Mr. Williamson, in a clear voice, "provided you will say that you intended no personal reflection upon me."

The spectators drew a little nearer to hear and see better. Mr. Calhoun then said:

"When I made these statements I did it to impress upon the legislature that your railroad had been the cause of the death of a man. You came to the Kimball house to see me. Do you remember that? All I want before firing my remaining balls is for you to say that you came to my office in 1887."

Mr. Williamson stood firm, and said, turning towards his seconds, that he wanted Judge Tompkins to come from the car and decide as to how the shooting should be continued. The judge was familiar with the code.

Mr. Calhoun, in a clear voice, said:

"Will you unconditionally withdraw your statements made before the legislature?"

"Mr. Williamson, equally as firm: 'I will do so, provided you say meant no personal reflection.'"

Mr. Calhoun—"I want Mr. Williamson to understand that I want an unconditional withdrawal."

Mr. Williamson—"When you say that you didn't intend to reflect upon my personal integrity."

Mr. Calhoun—"Will you withdraw?"

"Mr. Williamson, have you any respect for me as a gentleman of honor?"

"I have," replied Mr. Williamson.

"Well," said Captain Jackson, "I say as a

gentleman, that I would withdraw the statement."

Mr. Williamson—"If Mr. Calhoun will say that he intended no personal reflection."

Mr. Calhoun—"Will you withdraw?"

Mr. Williamson—"If you say it."

"Will you withdraw?" again asked Mr. Calhoun.

"I hold four balls."

Mr. Williamson with firmness—"I am ready for you to fire."

"Then we will load, and fire again."

AN EXCITING INTERLUDE.

"Allow me to speak to Mr. Williamson," said Mr. King, his second.

Captain Jackson quickly—"No, sir, do not approach him. I will kill the first man who crosses this line." Captain Jackson drew his revolver. As the moon rays played upon its glittering barrel, every one saw he meant business, and the spectators drew back.

"But I have a right to speak to him," replied Mr. King.

Then Captain Jackson lowered his revolver and said:

"Yes, I believe you do have that right."

Mr. King approached Mr. Williamson, and while talking began to examine his revolver. Captain Jackson approached quickly and asked what that meant.

"I am simply examining Mr. Williamson's revolver," replied Mr. King, "to see if he fired all five balls. You may come up and see."

"That's all right," replied Captain Jackson.

Mr. Calhoun had remained quiet during this colloquy, but as soon as it ended, Mr. King was withdrawing, his voice rang out clearly:

"In my remarks before the legislative committee Mr. Williamson personally did not enter my mind."

Then raising his pistol aloft he said:

"With the understanding that you withdraw your remarks after my statements, I fire the remaining shots in the air. I expressly reserved my shots to do this."

With these remarks four shots rang out and four balls went skyward.

Then Mr. Calhoun approached and the two principals shook hands, and the party started quickly for the car. Entering the car, Mr. Calhoun said:

"Mr. Williamson, we will let this matter end here."

"We will," replied Mr. Williamson, giving his hand a hearty shake. "You are as brave a man as I ever saw, and I don't believe I can hit you."

"You certainly do not," replied Mr. Calhoun.

The crowd then surged around, and congratulations and drinks were in order.

Both parties came right through to Rome in Mr. Williamson's car. Here they decided, Mr. Williamson's party stopping off, while Mr. Calhoun's party went on to Atlanta on the midnight East Tennessee. It was

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT

of the entire party, that both of the principals showed the greatest bravery, and that the ending of the matter was thoroughly honorable. Mr. Calhoun's manhood and bravery in withholding his fire is simply unequalled when it is known that he combined perfect coolness with the most superior marksmanship. In practicing this morning he hit a half dollar three out of five times at twenty paces, and every one believes that he could have killed Mr. Williamson with the greatest ease, but instead of doing this, after firing one shot, he stood calmly in the face of Mr. Williamson's five shots. On the other hand, Mr. Williamson's coolness and courage in standing with his empty revolver and inviting Mr. Calhoun to shoot his four remaining balls, and then they would load and shoot again, was as perfect bravery as was ever witnessed. There was never a tremor in the voices of either gentleman, nor could the slightest nervousness be detected. They are two as perfectly brave men as live, and every one will agree that the conclusion was best.

E. W. B.

TOLD BY MR. BRUFFEY.

The Calhoun Party Followed to the Field of Battle.

ON THE TRAIN, NEAR ANNISTON, August 10.

[Special.]—After leaving Atlanta last night, Mr. Calhoun and Captain Jackson remained closed in the Mann sleeper, but did not retire. They reached Anniston this morning at 3:15.

The work of the day is detailed below:

SEEKING THE BATTLEFIELD.

Mr. Calhoun and Captain Jackson Reached Anniston.

ANNISTON, Ala., August 10.—[Special.]—Mr. Pat Calhoun and Captain Harry Jackson reached the city at 3:15 this morning. A carriage was at the depot awaiting them. The gentlemen left the sleeper, in which they had made the trip from Atlanta, by the front platform. Captain Jackson carried two small satchels, one in either hand, and as he stepped into the carriage he deposited them upon the front seat. Mr. Calhoun entered the carriage first, and as Captain Jackson stepped in, he tossed away a half-smoked cigar. The vehicle rolled up the main street until it reached a hotel. Then it stopped, and Captain Jackson alighted, asked:

"Can you tell me where Mr. Knox lives?"

The clerk of the hotel, a prominent attorney of Anniston, who was standing by the front platform, after rubbing his half closed, deeply inflamed eyes, said:

"No, I don't know him."

"Then give me your city directory," said Captain Jackson.

"Ain't got any," answered the clerk. Anniston has no directory.

Captain Jackson returned to his carriage, and as the driver handed the door to be remarked, "Drive us to the inn—the Anniston Inn."

The cab flew over the dust covered street until it reached the hill

upon which that famous inn stands. There the main entrance Captain Jackson got out, and lifting the two satchels with him, said:

"With the remark Captain Jackson handed Mr. Calhoun one of the satchels. Then together they ascended the marble steps leading to the promenade, and crossing this, entered the office. Captain Jackson dropped his satchel upon the counter carelessly, and picking up a pen wrote:

"John Caldwell, New Haven."

"Henry Wood, New Haven."

"Give us a room, please. One room will do. The clerk, with an independent air, peculiar to his calling, turned the register around, and assigned the gentlemen to 33. As the bell boy came up in response to the bell, Captain Jackson tossed him a piece of coin, saying:

"A pitcher of ice water, a pen and ink and an East Tennessee schedule."

Then, as he was in the act of leaving, he said to the clerk:

"No city directory in this place?"

"No, sir," answered the clerk.

"Can you tell me where Mr. Knox lives, then?" asked Captain Jackson.

The clerk scratched his head a second and, turning to the bell boy, repeated Captain Jackson's question. The bell boy knew where the gentleman lived.

"Can you send for him?" asked Captain Jackson.

"Got no one to send," answered the clerk.

The two gentlemen then ascended the stairway. Captain Jackson's peculiar limping walk being recognized by those acquainted with it. A half hour Captain Jackson and Mr. Calhoun remained in their room. Then just as day was dawning, the friends came down the

stairway and left the building by a rear door. They did not bring the satchels with them, however. As they went away, I felt at sea for the first time. I was sure that one of the satchels, which I had lifted when the captain knew nothing of it, contained

A PAIR OF DUELING PISTOLS.

These pistols were essential to a fight. The gentlemen were leaving the hotel without them. What should I do? Follow Captain Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, or stay by the pistols? Calling a negro, I thrust a piece of money into his hand, and pointing out the gentlemen, said:

"Follow them. They are crooks."

Then another negro was told that they were safe blowers, and that one of the satchels contained seven thousand dollars. He was paid to watch the baggage. Then the gentlemen were followed. They walked briskly a mile or more out of town, and entered a strip of timber. Here Captain Jackson took a Smith & Wesson 34 from his hip pocket, and handed it to Mr. Calhoun. Captain Jackson

STEPPED OFF TWENTY PACES

and stuck his walking cane into the ground. Then upon the top he made a silver half dollar stand. Stepping to one side he said:

"Pat, hit that."

Carefully and cautiously, but quickly, Mr. Calhoun raised the pistol and fired. The half dollar dropped.

"Oh, that's good, now. We'll try it again," said Captain Jackson, smiling pleasantly.

The half dollar was fixed upon the cane again. Again Captain Jackson stepped to one side.

"Pat, hit that."

Mr. Calhoun raised the pistol and fired. The half dollar dropped.

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The half

TALK OF THE STATE.

EVENTS OF INTEREST IN SEVERAL LOCALITIES.

A Fine Yield of Rice Promised—Cotton Bagging in 1889—An Elapement in Pickens County—Other Items.

The indications in this section all point to a fine yield of rice. The acreage in the Savannah valley will approximate a decrease of about 1,000 acres, the prospects are that the yield will make up for the deficient acreage. A slight decrease in the acreage on the Altamaha river is reported, but the same encouraging reports are received of the promise of yield. This is an increased acreage in the Ogeechee, and the prospects are flattering for a good yield. Rice planters appear to be pleased with the prospect for a plentiful harvest, and of a better quality of rice than last year. It is said that scarcely a sample of last year's crop came on the market but what showed signs of being better than the year before, and no disaster comes between now and harvest. Low grades of rice will be as scarce as choice rice was last year. There does not appear to be any general apprehension of floods from the rivers this year, as it is believed the heavy rains of June and July will not be followed by any general and lengthened periods of precipitation before the rice is harvested. The only danger which is feared is from the equinoctial storms, which might back up the water put out of the plantations near the sea, but such disastrous tidal visitations seldom visit the valleys, and there has not been any such a scourge to the rice fields since the big storm of August, 1881.

Mr. James Simmons, of Mount Pleasant, writes: "In 1828 and 1829 I put up several hundred bales of cotton in cotton bagging, open on hand looms by the women. I used white oak spools for the looms and pressed the cotton with my hands. My tales were short, would drop in a four horse wagon bed crossways, and weighed 250 pounds to the bale. I would put four tales in the wagon and four across the top of the bed, put a pole on them and with it I would drive the tales into the wagon. I have done many a load that way. It seems to me that if bagging had been taken care of it would have done to pack cotton in for ten or fifteen years."

Monday evening, James Garrett, of Pickens county, who has a wife and children living in Jasper, eloped with Miss Minnie, the seventeen-year-old daughter of Mr. C. S. Samples. When last seen they were "hooting" in the direction of Jasper. Samples were out on warrant for Garrett and Sheriff Tinsley is now after him.

W. J. Carter & Bro., of Dublin, are preparing to commence upon an extensive scale the manufacture of barrels at that place. There are already upon the Ogeechee below Dublin about 25,000 barrels, and no doubt but that a factory of this kind at that place will prove a paying investment.

Canton Advance: Last week's Advance made mention of the rays of the sun being of a peculiar yellowish tint for several days. Coupled with the fact that many of our citizens assert that the sun assumed a similar tint for several days during the burning of Chicago in 1871, the recent fire fire prevailing several days in Montana, obscuring the sun in a large territory of that state for more than a week, may be the explanation for the peculiar tint and mid rays of the sun here.

The Canton Advance says: Miss Jane Kellogg has been appointed and qualified as acting postmistress of the Canton postoffice until an appointment is made. She has on her petition signed by almost or quite every patron of the office, endorsed by several leading republicans, and is as efficient in her duties as any woman in the place. She has given entire satisfaction. Besides, there is absolutely no reason for a change here. Miss Jane is a democrat, republican, or any other man's right advocate, and, therefore, not a partisan in any sense of the word. Even if a change should be made, it would be to appoint a man, and it would be the "powers that be" to import one, as there is but one republican patron of the office and he will not be long in resigning. He wants and needs the office. Canton is a democratic town and does not want an alien postmaster.

Messrs. McKenize & Warren, one of the most successful business houses of Marietta, have sold out to Manning Brothers, another prosperous firm. McKenize & Warren will occupy the house formerly occupied by Manning Brothers until January 1st, where they will buy cotton, collect and send by their business by that time in order that they may devote their entire time to their growing fertilizer business. Three years ago these young men began the manufacture of fertilizers in connection with their mercantile business, and found ready sale for their goods throughout north Georgia. Two years ago they organized the Marietta Guano Company, with Mr. W. H. Warren general manager and Mr. W. M. McKenize secretary and treasurer. Under this management the company has outgrown its former expectations to a great extent and it is necessary to remove its works to a larger railroad center like Atlanta. The company secured four acres of land last winter on the Western and Atlanta railroad, three miles from Marietta, and have been actively engaged the past spring and summer in erecting large buildings suitable for the manufacture of their goods. Marietta regrets to lose Messrs. McKenize & Warren as merchants, but hopes to retain them as citizens, even if they have found it necessary to remove their fertilizer works to Atlanta.

Rains in Terrell now are abundant, and farmers are having a hard time in saving their fodder, but with a magnificent prospect for fine cotton crop, and with an abundance of corn already made, every farmer is in the best of spirits.

Dawson lost on Wednesday one of his oldest, if not his oldest child, the death of Dr. C. A. Chestnut. He was the eldest in age, but had been a citizen of the place since its earliest history, having erected the first storehouse ever built there about thirty-three years ago. He had been a sufferer from several months with a fever, and on Wednesday he had been engaged in the practice of medicine for more than forty years. He always enjoyed a lucrative practice and sustained the reputation of being the equal of any physician in the town in which he lived.

The Juvenile Missionary society of Midway, one of Milledgeville's prettiest suburbs, gave a delightful entertainment at the Midway chapel on Thursday evening, and found ready sale for their goods throughout north Georgia. Two years ago they organized the Marietta Guano Company, with Mr. W. H. Warren general manager and Mr. W. M. McKenize secretary and treasurer. Under this management the company has outgrown its former expectations to a great extent and it is necessary to remove its works to a larger railroad center like Atlanta. The company secured four acres of land last winter on the Western and Atlanta railroad, three miles from Marietta, and have been actively engaged the past spring and summer in erecting large buildings suitable for the manufacture of their goods. Marietta regrets to lose Messrs. McKenize & Warren as merchants, but hopes to retain them as citizens, even if they have found it necessary to remove their fertilizer works to Atlanta.

There are quite a number of visitors in Milledgeville. Miss Jennie Smith, of Athens, is visiting Mrs. J. A. Cullaway, on Hancock street; Misses Maria Hardy, of Savannah, and Angelo Otto, of Atlanta, are visiting Mrs. P. J. Cline, on Greene street; Misses Anna and Eugene Perry, of Troy, Ala., are visiting Mrs. G. T. Wiedeman, on Wayne street; Miss Maud Gause, of Atlanta, is spending a few days with Miss Bessie Lamar, in Midway; Miss Martha Farmer, of Crawfordville, is in the city; the guests of Miss Lizzie Sanford, on Wilkinson street; Miss Annie Turner, of Sumner, after a very pleasant visit of three weeks, the guests of Miss Hattie Powell, has returned home. Quite a party of Milledgeville people are in attendance of the great campmeeting at Culverton.

A few friends were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. C. L. Tamm, in Culbertson, on Wednesday evening. Miss Lila, the charming daughter of the host and hostess, is one of the latest debutantes of Culbertson, and is the recipient of many attentions. There is no more beautiful home in the state, and to be present is to be regally entertained.

On Monday evening Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Gamble, of Culbertson, entertained a few friends. The occasion was complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Gamble, who have been recently married. The bride was Miss Thomas, of Columbus, one of the most popular young ladies of the city and greatly admired for her pleasant, charming manner.

ners and varied accomplishments. Those present were Misses Minnie McKeith, Cliff Chastain, Dixie Harris, Paula Crumley of Tennessee, Mary Gamble, Mattie Deane of Perry, Florence Powell, Willie Kiddoo, Minnie Brooks of Alabama, May L. Kiddoo, Lila Tamm, Charlotte Gamble and Mary Gamble. Messrs. A. F. Moore, T. McCall, C. C. Moore, John D. Dunn, R. H. Moore, J. F. Hardin, G. Tombs, George Walker and others.

DeKalb county proposes to be no longer behind in the matter of county fairs. A plan is now proposed to organize a county fair association at once. The capital stock is placed at \$20,000, and shares at \$10 each, the stock to be paid for in installments during the twenty years. Each stockholder is to be entitled to free admission to the grounds and to exhibit their produce, etc., free of charge, and to use the race track for testing the speed of their horses. The plan meets with favor, and Edgewood and Clarkston districts, it is understood, will take \$3,000 of the amount. The fair ground is to be located as near the center of the county as possible. The officers are to be elected in October next.

THEY THINK IT IS A BLUFF.

Colonel Hawkins Addresses the People of Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The following telegram was received today by the Savannah Times: AMERICAN, Ga., August 10.—Savannah Daily Times: In regard to the Savannah business committee offered to donate \$50,000 to secure, or aid in securing, rights of way through the city and territory, the committee has decided to accept the offer, and the company would guarantee the building of an independent railroad into Savannah by December, 1890. The committee has accepted the offer, and the company would guarantee the building of an independent railroad into Savannah by December, 1890. The committee has accepted the offer, and the company would guarantee the building of an independent railroad into Savannah by December, 1890.

Mr. Weed and Mr. John R. Young, two of the leading members of the committee, are out of the city. So far as could be learned, those who were interested in the enterprise have lost interest in the original movement, now that a road is being built through the same of city. Some of the subscribers think that Colonel Hawkins is making another bluff at Savannah and the legislature. It was reasonable for him to suppose that \$50,000 could not be raised in fifteen days. Indeed, it is doubtful if \$15,000 could be raised in fifteen months for the Savannah, American and Montgomery.

SHOT FROM AMBUSH.

Assassination of Robert Parker in North Carolina.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 10.—Robert Parker was assassinated yesterday morning at six o'clock in his garden, at Connelly Springs, just west of Charlotte, N. C. The assassin was known as yet. He shot Parker from ambush, and then fled. Parker leaves a wife and two children. Several years ago in a drunken row near Moore's, Parker shot and killed a man named Moore. Parker was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, being pardoned before the expiration of his term. At his trial, Parker's wife was heard to say to her husband: "If it took him twenty years." After Parker's release, he moved to Matthews, near Charlotte, where he rose to considerable local influence. While at Matthews, an attempt was made to assassinate him. Being ambitious, Parker moved to Connelly Springs, where there is a second rate college, and it is said he has been studying at night. A telegram was received here late last night for bloodhounds with which to track the assassin.

ROME IS SET.

And Is So Declared by the Ordinary of Floyd County.

ROME, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—After argument today, Ordinary Johnson decided that he had no jurisdiction in the matter of the new vote of the prohibition election. He therefore consolidated the returns and declared the result to be that Floyd had voted against prohibition by a majority of 553.

W. T. Turnbull and Alexander and Wright represented the prohibitionists, and Judge Branham and Captain C. Rowell the anti-prohibitionists. Counsel for the prohibitionists will continue the contest, and will go before the superior court. They will not, however, ask for a restraining order.

THE CENTRAL'S FLAGSHIP.

She is Launched with Much Ceremony at Chester.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 10.—At 11:40 o'clock this forenoon the Kansas City, the new vessel of the Oceanic Steamship company, was "beautifully launched" at Roach's shipyard, Chester, Pa., says a dispatch from General Sorrell, the Chattahoochee arrived at 12:15 o'clock this morning. At 8 o'clock the officials and their guests left over the Pennsylvania road for Chester, arriving there before 11 o'clock. The new steamship was the largest vessel of the fleet, and is the largest and finest owned by the company. She is 345 feet long, 45 feet at the beam and of 2,500 tons burden. She will have accommodations for 125 first class, 40 second-class and 60 stowage passengers. The finish of the interior will be very fine. The total cost of the vessel is estimated at \$600,000.

Invited by the Fourth Georgia.

AMERICAN, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The Fourth Georgia regiment will hold its first annual reunion at Americus, Ga., on Wednesday next, the 14th inst.

The confederate veterans of Sumter county hereby cordially invite all survivors of that county to the Fourth Georgia reunion at Americus, Ga., on Wednesday next, the 14th inst. The Twelfth Georgia regiment, the Tenth Georgia battalion, Fessell's battalion, Cutt's battalion, and all ex-confederate soldiers to be present in Americus and receive the hospitality of the Confederate Veterans of Sumter county.

Charles F. Criss, Chairman Committee on Invitation.

Sarah Holland's Ravings.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Sarah Holland, the religious crank, continues her ravings. She has been in the city for some time, and her ravings are without reason, but it is amazing with what ease she handles the ignorant classes of negroes. She is a thoroughly bad character, that is what she is. She has been converted by her preaching, and simply worship the ground she walks on. This class are ignorant that the better class of negroes are trying to stop her, and are now trying to stop her. She has been converted by her preaching, and simply worship the ground she walks on. This class are ignorant that the better class of negroes are trying to stop her, and are now trying to stop her.

Carlton in Wilkes.

WASHINGTON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Hon. H. H. Carlton has been spending some days with his constituents in Wilkes County, by invitation from the farmers of Delhi, a very substantial part of the county. He seems to have met with a very cordial reception, and his constituents in Wilkes County are very much pleased with his visit. He gave a big one at his plantation on Wednesday.

The Jury is Hung.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 10.—[Special.]—The case of the state against Sergeant of Police Joe Boyte and Policeman G. J. Morris, charged with unlawfully clubbing Escoutre J. P. Hunter, was given to the jury at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, but up to 12:30 this morning they have not agreed on a verdict. The case was begun Friday, and great interest is manifested.

The Athens Presbytery.

HOMER, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The Athens Presbytery met Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. The introductory sermon was delivered by Rev. L. A. Simpson, of Toccoa, the retiring moderator, to a large and attentive audience. Rev. J. L. Stephens, of Harmony Grove, was elected moderator, and the Presbytery organized for business.

The Mail Service Loose.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Something is very loose about the railway mail service down this way, and ought to be remedied at once. On Monday last, and twice this week has the pouch containing the mail for this office been carried by here, and the papers for some other office left here. Where is the superintendent of the railway mail service?

REVIERE'S TRIAL.

TO TAKE PLACE IN DEKALB COUNTY NEXT WEEK.

The Grand Jurors Selected for the Term—The Criminal Docket—Two Important Cases.

DEKALB, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—DeKalb superior court meets here next Monday. The grand jurors selected for the term are George A. Ramspeck, James P. Miles, Newton R. Miller, Robert T. Baker, James F. Stubbs, David C. Thompson, Samuel H. Ogletree, John E. McGuire, William B. Smith, George W. Scott, Russell Park, John C. Shedd, George N. Smith, Thomas F. Scully, William H. George, J. O. McKnight, C. C. Johnson, William E. Thompson, Benjamin F. Collier, Green E. Hopkins, Renben D. Evans, John A. Campbell, R. E. Ellis, John A. Preston, Philip H. Harrison, Joseph S. Deal, John M. Morris, Zack T. Wright, T. L. Lallestedi and Elijah Beaswell. Petit jurors have been selected from three weeks, and the opinion is that there will be three weeks court.

The first week will be devoted to the civil docket. There are five cases already set for trial, and they will be called in the following order: Gueco v. Brown v. Jones vs. Georgia railroad, Johnson vs. Ford, Fields vs. Hollingsworth. It is thought it will take the week to try these cases. The criminal docket will be called on Monday of the second week. The jail cases will have preference.

The case of the third A. D. Reiver and Dan Alston, both charged with murder. Reiver has been sick several days, and is now in jail for trial, and two who have had their cases carried to the supreme court. There are only two white men in jail—A. D. Reiver and Dan Alston, both charged with murder. Reiver has been sick several days, and is now in jail for trial, and two who have had their cases carried to the supreme court. There are only two white men in jail—A. D. Reiver and Dan Alston, both charged with murder.

The colored prisoners in jail for trial are: Charles Hudson, charged with murder; Andrew Thompson, disturbing public worship; Thomas Hammond, concealed weapons; William Seals, burglary; Tom Duncan, simple larceny; Howard Reed, concealed weapons; Tom Means, assault with intent to murder; Tom Dobbis, misdemeanor; Cheese McDonald, gambling; Lizzie Baker, keeping a disorderly house; Hattie Parker, assault with intent to kill. Sheriff Austin has put seven of these in jail within the last few days, and expects to have more today and Monday. The general opinion is that the criminal docket will be cleared in two weeks and that an adjournment will be necessary to dispose of civil and criminal business ready for trial.

A POWERFUL PREACHER.

Atlanta's Eloquent Preacher, Rev. T. M. Harris, in Athens.

ATHENS, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Athens has been thoroughly stirred up during the last week by the visit of the eloquent and powerful preacher of Rev. Harris, the Christian minister from Atlanta. He began the meeting last Sunday, and large and constantly increasing audiences were present. The subject of the meeting was "The Christian's Duty." He has been preaching in Athens for several days, and has been very successful. He has been preaching in Athens for several days, and has been very successful. He has been preaching in Athens for several days, and has been very successful.

The Central's Champion Runner.

Macon, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Engineer Ben Campbell is the champion runner of the Central's system.

He has been running for several years, and has been very successful. He has been running for several years, and has been very successful. He has been running for several years, and has been very successful. He has been running for several years, and has been very successful. He has been running for several years, and has been very successful.

An Alliance Barbecue.

Macon, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The Alliance barbeque was held at Macon, Ga., on Thursday, August 9th.

A large crowd was present. Speeches were made by Colonel W. A. Brantley, of this city, and Mr. Joe Nunnally, of Walton. The barbeque was a success, and the crowd was very large.

Veterans of the North and South to Visit Chickamauga Battlefield.

CHATTANOOGA, August 10.—Great preparations have been made here for the entertainment of the veterans of the North and South to visit the Chickamauga battlefield.

The veterans of the North and South are expected to arrive in Chattanooga on Monday, August 13th. They will be met by the local authorities, and will be taken to the battlefield. The veterans of the North and South are expected to arrive in Chattanooga on Monday, August 13th. They will be met by the local authorities, and will be taken to the battlefield.

Brunswick's Municipal Race.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Some months ago the city of Brunswick was the scene of a municipal race.

The race was a success, and the crowd was very large. The race was a success, and the crowd was very large. The race was a success, and the crowd was very large. The race was a success, and the crowd was very large. The race was a success, and the crowd was very large.

Washington and Lincoln Dmmy.

WASHINGTON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The success of the telephone project between Washington and Lincoln, and also the success of the street railway in Washington, has led to the agitation of another project, viz., a dummy line between Washington and Lincoln.

Lincoln is an enterprising place, and has much business with Washington. A dummy line between Washington and Lincoln, is about twenty miles from Washington, and the road can be carried over a ridge. Soon or late, this scheme will be carried out, and it will be a great benefit to the people of the south, many of the leading men have given their hearty endorsement.

Threw Down a Bad Bill.

WATKINS, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—At 10:30 tonight Lonney Wilson, a young white man of Blackshear, walked in Lanier & Youmans's jewelry store and purchased two gold rings for six dollars. He threw down a one hundred dollar bill to pay for the same.

Mr. Lanier at once detected the bill, and had him arrested. The face of the bill looks genuine, but on the back of the bill was a small advertisement of a magic hair oil. Wilson is well known here, and comes from a highly respectable family.

Struck With a Hoe.

LEXINGTON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—Yesterday Louis M. Waller, a prominent citizen of this county, was struck on the forehead with a hoe in the hands of James J. Cuff, colored, fracturing his skull and causing serious brain trouble. He made his escape. Waller is a well known here, and comes from a highly respectable family.

The Woolfolk Appeal.

His Attorney Arguing for a New Trial of the Case.

MACON, Ga., August 10.—[Special.]—The hearing of the motion for a new trial for Thomas Woolfolk, charged with murder, today Judge Gustin, but was concluded. The attorneys of the two sides were present, and the case was argued. The case was argued, and the case was argued. The case was argued, and the case was argued.

The American Investment Co.

Stands Ready to Extend the Atlanta and Florida to Cordele.

AMERICAN, Ga., August 10.—The Atlanta Constitution has a leading proviso in the contract made in April last between the Georgia Improvement company and the American Investment company, was that the Georgia Improvement company should arrange and carry the indebtedness of the Atlanta and Florida railroad through the next twelve months.

The American Investment company has furnished Treasurer Smith, of Cobb, with the following statement of the expenses of the Woolfolk trial at Perry, which proves interesting reading: Jurors, \$1,182; bailiffs, \$600; bailiffs riding, \$190; witnesses, \$4,200; stenographer, \$84; solicitor general's bill, \$50; sheriff's bill, \$74; Houston treatment, \$200; commissions, \$180.74; physician for juror, \$2.50; telegram, \$8.01; cost of exchange, \$2.50; total, \$7,822.92. Since the above statement has been furnished, \$100 more has been paid for the trial. The total cost of the trial is about \$8,800 in round numbers.

The League Rally.

President Colville Says They are Going to Have a Big Time Wednesday Night.

"The Young Men's Democratic League are going to spread themselves next Wednesday night," said President Fulton Colville yesterday to a CONSTITUTION man. The house has kindly passed a resolution, extending the privilege of the use of its hall for the purpose, and at 8 o'clock we propose to show up as representative a body of young men as ever assembled in Atlanta. Of course we want everybody to come who wish they will be in the hall at 8 o'clock, and the more the better. The house will be expected to say a few words to their hearers on the glorious principles of democracy, and then besides those there will be short talks from Messrs. Patterson of Bibb, Smith of Grinnell, Gilbert of Muscogee, Davis of Burke, Berner, McIntyre, Bob Lewis, Lamar, Fleming, Tucker and Glenn, and probably a good many more. Besides these Atlanta boys will, of course, have a few words to say, and we all look for a few short speeches from the members of the league. We are going to have a good time, and it will be a democratic rally that will make any democrat who is there feel good at having attended."

A Visiting Divine.

Rev. J. O. Brainerd, D. D., of Americus, Ga., a visiting minister, a fine preacher, an eloquent speaker, has been invited to preach at Trinity today.

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WILCOX'S FOLLY.

HIS ATTEMPT TO DETHRONE KALAKUA.

PROMPT WORK OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The Insurgents Take Possession of the Palace Grounds in Honolulu—Engagement Takes Place—Rebels Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 10.—The steamer Alameda, which arrived last evening from Australia, brings news of the daring although futile insurrection that broke out in Honolulu Tuesday, July 30th. Two half-breed Hawaiians named Robert W. Wilcox and Robert Boyd, who had been sent at government expense to be educated at the Italian military school, had been plotting the insurrection for some time, but the rumors that were current were little heeded until the movement

FOR SALE HORSES, CARRIAGES

FOR SALE—A GOOD, HANDY, AND reliable combination pony, not afraid of anything, a fine one. Apply at 31 Whitehall street, near the corner of Peachtree street, to the owner, O. C. Fuller, No. 16 West Alabama street, city.

FOR SALE—LADY'S HORSE, VEHICLE and harness, all in good condition, and a fine one. Apply at 31 Whitehall street, near the corner of Peachtree street, to the owner, O. C. Fuller, No. 16 West Alabama street, city.

FOR SALE—WAGONS, DELIVERY WAGONS and two horse drays, and wagons of all kinds. Singer & Miller, Decatur and Collins streets.

THE STOCK OF CARRIAGES IS THE LARGEST ever brought to Atlanta, and we will be pleased to show you our stock and to let you see to buy or not. Our prices cannot be beaten. Standard Wagon Co., H. L. Altwiler, Manager, 31 Whitehall street.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF HORSES IN THE south. Standard Wagon Co., 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 West Alabama street, sun wk.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST ROAD CART IN America. Only \$15. Standard Wagon Co., opposite Constitution building, sun wk.

NEW GIGS ARRIVING EVERY DAY. 30,000 square feet flooring covered with vehicles. Standard Wagon Co., sun wk.

WE OWE NEW PATENT WHEELS. FIVE WAGONS, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 West Alabama street, sun wk.

BY OUR NEW STEEL AXLE IN WAGON. WE DO not believe this axle can be broken and will furnish new axle free of charge in case of breakage without inquiring cause. Standard Wagon Co., sun wk.

PERSONAL
MRS. A. V. LANE, DENTIST AND MAGNETIC healer, 755 Peachtree street, opposite First Methodist church. Consultation free. Sun wk.

D. E. T. MORRIS, ADMINISTRATOR, NITROUS oxide gas and extracts teeth without pain. Office in Chamberlin, Jones & Co., sun wk.

DEVIATORS ADJUSTED AND PUT IN FIRST class order. Housh & Moor, 22 East Mitchell street.

DR. J. H. SHERMAN, GREAT ASTROLOGER, clairvoyant, palmist, and fortune teller, 628 Peachtree street, opposite the Commercial Union building, sun wk.

HAVE YOU EXAMINED YOUR ROOF? WIN- ter coming, bad rains, snow, then leaks. Two large lots. This point shows ordinary leaks; make roof last long time. Dr. Jones and telephone 12, and our agent will call and point your roof over to the point. This is a new and never before seen. The Commercial Union building, 628 Peachtree street, sun wk.

DON'T FAIL TO ALL YOUR ROOFS. This is a new and never before seen. The Commercial Union building, 628 Peachtree street, sun wk.

W. S. MORRIS, WILL PAINT YOUR ROOMS and paint your houses in the neatest way. Home painting and graining are specialties. Have him paint your room and you will be satisfied. Whitehall street or telephone 45. Prices very low.

THE EXCELLENT STEAM LAUNDRY, 12 and 14 West Mitchell street. Agents wanted in every town in the south. For prices, Liberal commissions given.

THOMAS S. SHERMAN, STEAM LAUNDRY, 12 and 14 West Mitchell street.

CENTS—3 TRAILING LOVE LETTERS, READ two ways. Mail to Box 52, Baltimore, Maryland.

MARY—LARGE MARRIAGE PAPER AND particulars of an association that pays over \$1,000 a marriage fee. Address The Correspondent, Toledo, Ohio.

I HAVE MARRIED WITH HONESTY AND BEL- lieved in John F. Steinhilber, 95 Whitehall street and have your house protected from lightning. Your roof erected or old ones repaired. Satisfaction guaranteed. sun wk.

DIVORCES—A GOOD, HONEST, ATTORNEY AT law, 14 West Mitchell street. 21 years' experience, business quiet and legally transacted.

LADIES' COLUMN.
LADIES WILL FIND MRS. MORRIS AND her friends at all times. He employs only the best workmen. Good work done and on time. Put in pictures and all papers in the best style, and at prices that cannot be touched. Call on him at 111 Whitehall street, sun wk.

THE NICEST LAUNDRY COLLARED AND collared in the south are done at the Excelsior Steam Laundry, 12 and 14 West Mitchell street. Telephone 45.

FEATHERS CLEANED, CURLED AND DYED also kid gloves cleaned. Phillips, 14 Marietta street.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.
MACHINERY BUILT TO ORDER OR RE- paired by Housh & Moor, 22 East Mitchell street, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY WANTED.
WANTED—\$5,000 FOR YEARS, 7 PER cent, payable on good security. Office of Central Atlanta property, will pay interest for examining title, no commissions. Address "Answer" to the Constitution.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT LITTLE BUSINESS place, good stand, central locality. Apply at 31 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE TYPE-SETTING machine, new, in good condition. Apply at 31 Whitehall street.

FOR SALE—A BARN, AN ESTABLISHED millinery business, located in Grinnell, Ga. Reason for selling is to return to the owner. First-class business for an enterprising woman. For particulars address Mrs. E. E. Crook, Grinnell, Ga.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE.
WANTED—A TRACT OF YELLOW PINE, or land, not cut or boxed, 10,000 acres or more. Address at once, with full particulars, P. O. box 51, Atlanta, Ga.

LOST.
STRAYED—ONE SMALL MARE INDIAN PONY, leave at J. W. Stiles at Westview, or at 126 Peachtree street, and receive reward.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.
MISS S. D. WHITMAN, WILL TAKE A FEW more pupils in harmony, either separately or in classes, at residence, 81 Peachtree street. Reference Professor A. Merrill.

LAUNDRY.
THE EXCELLENT STEAM LAUNDRY, 12 and 14 West Mitchell street. Telephone 45.

Pay Your City Tax

Now and avoid the great rush. The time is short. Impossible to wait on all in the last few days. Delay is dangerous. Time is money. A word to the wise is sufficient. R. J. GRIFFIN, City Tax Collector.

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BOARDS WANTED

BOARDS WANTED—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room with or without board. No. 16 Whitehall street, near the corner of Peachtree street, to the owner, O. C. Fuller, No. 16 West Alabama street, city.

BOARDS—A PLEASANT AND COMFORTABLE furnished room, with or without board, at 31 Whitehall street, near the corner of Peachtree street, to the owner, O. C. Fuller, No. 16 West Alabama street, city.

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HELP WANTED—MALES

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION QUESTIONS and answers, sent for \$20. Bureau of Information, Hamilton, Ohio.

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FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

W. M. Scott & Co., 9 South Pryor, Real Estate, etc.

BALTIMORE BLOCK, NO. 12. WE HAVE one of these beautiful 10 room houses for sale, easy terms. W. M. Scott & Co.

CORNER OF EAST FAIR AND GRANT, SOUTH West corner, \$2,100, nice cottage, only \$2,000, cash, balance 6 and 12 months. W. M. Scott & Co.

VACANT CHOICE LOTS ON EAST FAIR street, \$2,100, very desirable. W. M. Scott & Co.

JONES STREET—CHOICE VACANT LOTS, well equipped. W. M. Scott & Co.

GRANT STREET—CHOICE ELEVATED LOTS, \$2,100, very desirable. W. M. Scott & Co.

DANIEL STREET—ONLY 100 FEET FROM DE- catur street, \$2,100, only \$4,000. W. M. Scott & Co.

BADGER STREET—2 ROOM COTTAGE, LOT 100, \$2,100, only \$4,000, balance \$25 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

MILLS, CORNER OF POWELL—NICE, NEW five room cottage, only \$1,700; nice cash; balance \$25 per month. W. M. Scott & Co.

FOREST AVENUE, NEAR GLASS WORKS—three room cottage, large lot, \$1,700. W. M. Scott & Co.

30 ACRE DAIRY AND FRUIT FARM ON Westfield road, or 10 miles from

THE CONSTITUTION.

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THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
 \$2 A YEAR.
 SENT TO ANY ADDRESS
 ATLANTA, GA. AUGUST 11, 1889.

The Legislature and the Olive Bill.
 It is agreed on all sides that the Olive bill is an extreme measure. It practically amounts to confiscation. Its projectors have been promising a substitute that would rob it of some of its radical quality, but no such substitute has been offered and none can be offered. The bill itself is an extreme measure.

Is it a necessary measure? Major Campbell Wallace says it is not. He has studied the railroad situation closer perhaps than any man in Georgia. He has been the champion of the people from first to last, and the Georgia commission, of which he has been president all the time, is cited as the model the republic over. No consideration would tempt Major Wallace to yield one iota to corporate power, or to surrender the slightest right of the people. He says positively and plainly the Olive bill is unnecessary. He proposes an amendment to the commission law, and says, "this will protect the people of Georgia."

Could stronger testimony be produced? Is there any member of the legislature who cannot afford to take the opinion of this venerable champion of the people, who has made the railroad problem his study—the absorbing study of his whole life, and who has stood in the breach for the people as president of the railroad commission for sixteen years? Can any man who does not thoroughly understand the subject risk anything to his conscience or his constituency in resting on the opinion of this incorruptible expert?

No property on this earth is under more absolute control of government than railroad property in Georgia is today. The railroad commission can say tonight that the railroads shall reduce their price from three cents a mile to one cent, and the railroads have no appeal from the inevitable bankruptcy into which such an order would throw them. The railroad commission is absolute. It is judge and jury, and from its decision there is no appeal. It is in this, that a railroad combination differs from any other trust. If there were a commission that could say to the bagging mills, you shall charge exceeding six cents a yard for bagging, would the extreme reformer demand that further legislation be taken to protect the people against the bagging trust? That is precisely what the commission can say and does say to the railroads of Georgia. Under Major Wallace's amendment, which should be passed, it could control freights going in and out of Georgia, as well as within Georgia's territory.

Why, then, is the Olive bill proposed? For many reasons. There are those who believe honestly that such a measure should pass, and that the interests of the people demand it. There are others who want to lease the State road at a low price and who know that the Olive bill would shut out heavy bidders and so restrict the bidding that it would fall into their hands at low figures. There are others who are connected with other roads which are fighting the Terminal system, and who hope to cripple it by legislation.

This latter class let us consider a moment. A short time ago a Norfolk paper predicting that Norfolk would be made the port for the whole south boasted that those roads attempting to build up the south-Atlantic ports "were being crippled by antagonistic legislation in Georgia."

Railroad competition in these days is cast on large lines. It is not a fight between one town and another, or even between one state and another. It is a fight between one section of the country and another. There are enormous systems to build up this port, or that port, to carry the current of commerce and travel through this section or that section. The Norfolk and Western railroad is the great rival of the West Point Terminal. Its sole purpose is to build up Norfolk by drawing the immense and growing trade of the southwest to that port. The natural policy of the Richmond and Danville road, when separated from the Central, is to assist this movement towards Norfolk by carrying southwestern traffic over its longest line. The result is that the Norfolk and West Point have been largely built up and are ambitious to control the southern and southwestern business.

The Terminal system attaches the Central system and the East Tennessee system to the Richmond and Danville with their ports at Brunswick and Savannah. The purpose is to build up Brunswick, Savannah and Charleston and make Georgia, which is the natural outlet of the southwest and for large parts of the northwest, the real outlet. This work is already begun. In 1885-6 Brunswick received 8,000 bales of cotton. Then this combination was formed. In 1886-7, under the new regime, she got 30,000 bales; in 1887-8 78,000 bales; in 1888-9 to April 10th, 130,000 bales. This is the practical result at one port of this combination in withdrawing traffic from its drift towards Norfolk and in restoring it to our own ports and making Georgia the highway. Break this combination, and what will be the result?

The Richmond and Danville, with no interest to the south of it, will carry its business to West Point, and the Norfolk and Western will resume its control of the business of the East Tennessee system. Have the people suffered from railroad oppression? The very cheapest thing in business are freight charges. A suit of clothing is hauled from New York to Georgia for five cents. Watermelons are hauled in carloads to Chicago for less than you can hire a negro to carry it three blocks. Statistics will show that railroads are hauling freight cheaper in Georgia than in any state in the south. It is in the power of the railroad commission to cut these charges in half whenever they believe the interest of the people demand it, or the roads can stand it, and from its decision there is no appeal.

What General Lewis did was wrong. That we shall maintain. It was unwise, from even a party standpoint. The burning in effigy was wrong and unwise. But the attempt being made to magnify it into a great sectional issue will not succeed, and should not. There was more of malice and of hatred behind Mrs. Canfield's letter and what it implied, than there was in what was done in Atlanta on Thursday. The writing of that letter was a deeper sectional outrage than the burning in effigy. There was not a heart in all the crowd that watched the effigies burn that held one tith of the bitter and inextinguishable sectional hatred that possessed Mrs. Canfield when she wrote down the hope that she might hold some corner of the sky from which she could look down and enjoy the spectacle of "black heels on white necks!"

We do not believe the legislature can be bulldozed into passing this extreme and unnecessary bill. Attempts have been made to convict Major Wallace of inconsistency, but they have failed. The article from THE CONSTITUTION on railroads has been printed and the member's oath subjoined in black type, as if any member could forget the oath to which he solemnly subscribed at the bar of the house. It has been printed that the committee would stand so and so, unless the lobbyists changed some of the members. Representatives have been threatened that if they did not vote for this bill they should not be returned by their constituency.

These things will not avail against the sober judgment and enlightened conscience of the representatives of the people. The Olive bill is unnecessary, it is extreme, and it ought not to pass. If Georgia had no railroad commission in absolute control of her railroads, then such a bill might be necessary and justified by necessity. The railroad commission is fixed in our legislative system. Its powers will never be diminished, but strengthened. It protects the people against the railroads—the railroads need not be confiscated to secure further protection. The passage of the Olive bill will keep more capital out of Georgia, and drive more investors away, than can be easily set down in figures. It will so restrict bidding on the State road as to lose the state millions of dollars on the next lease.

If these sacrifices were necessary to protect the people against unequal or extortionate charges, for freight or passengers they might be made in wisdom and submitted to in cheerfulness, but with the railroad commission in absolute command of the situation, standing between the railroads and the people, and saying to the roads, "This much you shall charge and no more," or, "This you shall do and nothing else," there is no good reason in our opinion why the Olive bill should be passed.

Ex-Confederates on Deck.
 The ex-confederates of West Tennessee held a reunion the other day at Brighton. Among the orators at that occasion was Colonel T. B. Edgington, the speaker whose remarkable utterances on federal decoration day are already familiar to our readers. In his declaration day speech Colonel Edgington started his colored listeners by declaring himself in favor of the perpetual supremacy of the white race. In the Brighton address the colonel talked about the new south. He claimed that the grit, energy and determination of the ex-confederates make up the new south. He said: "It is the smoke of the confederate's factory, and the cinders of his furnaces that constitute the new south as we see it—the rattle of his car wheels and the hum of his industries."

The speaker did not draw on his imagination. He gave his audience cold facts. The ex-confederates do not lag superfluous. They are still on deck, and they are the liveliest set of veterans to be found anywhere under the sun.

The Thursday Night Demonstration.
 It is needless to say that THE CONSTITUTION heartily disapproves the burning in effigy of General Lewis and Colonel Buck on Thursday night. We have always and steadily disapproved such proceedings, and that of Thursday night was, in our opinion, especially unwise, impolitic and unnecessary. We were the first to characterize the action of General Lewis as a great wrong on our people, and to denounce it in most positive terms. The opinion we then expressed has but deepened as the case has developed. But the ebullition of Thursday night did not emphasize one iota the feeling of the people on the subject or strengthen the case against those offending. Just to the contrary. There is a wise and quiet method in which an intelligent and patriotic people can express their convictions. Burning in effigy is not one of them.

The impulsive action of Thursday will simply strengthen the hands of those who are against us, and redouble and deepen the agitation through which and in which they prosper. That the affair may not be unduly magnified and wrongly used to the misguiding of our city, we submit that several causes combined to suggest such a course—if there are none to excuse or justify it. Among the causes are these:

1. The people of Atlanta overwhelmingly favored the appointment of ex-Postmaster Wilson. He is native born, is in sympathy with the people, had a flawless record as postmaster for many years, and was endorsed by perhaps four-fifths of the taxpayers of Atlanta. The overriding of the popular wish, when there was no party reason for it, disturbed the people.

2. Rumors affecting General Lewis's former attitude on social equality have been flying thick and fast, and these rumors, whether true or false, added to the feeling of disturbance.

3. The appointment of Penny struck the people at the one point at which they are uncontrollable, and at which they take counsel of their fears and emotions, rather than of their judgment, viz.—the forcing of a young white woman into close and constant relation with a negro.

4. The letter of Mrs. Canfield, while it had no relation to this matter, was a revelation of such amazing bitterness on the part of a northern woman that it left our people stunned and embittered.

These causes, combined, led a few impulsive people, headed by two young men who were in the government service under democratic administration, to scatter circulars calling for an indignation meeting. The storm gathered quickly—and as quickly passed away. Before it was realized what was about to be done, it had already been done, and the laughing crowd had scattered and gone its various ways.

What General Lewis did was wrong. That we shall maintain. It was unwise, from even a party standpoint. The burning in effigy was wrong and unwise. But the attempt being made to magnify it into a great sectional issue will not succeed, and should not. There was more of malice and of hatred behind Mrs. Canfield's letter and what it implied, than there was in what was done in Atlanta on Thursday. The writing of that letter was a deeper sectional outrage than the burning in effigy. There was not a heart in all the crowd that watched the effigies burn that held one tith of the bitter and inextinguishable sectional hatred that possessed Mrs. Canfield when she wrote down the hope that she might hold some corner of the sky from which she could look down and enjoy the spectacle of "black heels on white necks!"

A Queer Objection.
 The Charlotte Chronicle does not favor a bill introduced in the Georgia legislature, making General Lee's birthday a legal holiday. The Chronicle thinks that General Lee needs no special holiday to keep his memory green, and says: "There is no particular reason why efforts should be made to force upon the citizens of any state a holiday in honor of one of our leaders when with the new growth of the south there may be many who will regard that leader as having been a public enemy."

We find it difficult to understand this strange objection. If there is any danger that our new growth will bring many who will regard Robert E. Lee as having been a public enemy, then we had better take steps at once to counteract such alien and malignant influences. The suggestion that we should tone down our legislation to suit the possible foes who may come with our new growth is not worthy of consideration. If we do not respect ourselves, our lost cause and our leaders, nobody else will respect us.

Yesterday's Duel in Alabama.
 Yesterday for the first time in eighteen years a duel was fought between Georgians. Several attempts have been made, but the board of honor or the officers of the law always interfered. The last Georgia duel was between Force and Townsend, and was fought eighteen years ago in the cemetery in this city, and Townsend was badly wounded.

Messrs. Calhoun and Williamson acted with such dispatch and carried their correspondence so hotly that there was really no time for interference, and but little suspicion that a meeting was seriously contemplated. There was grave apprehension as to the result, and THE CONSTITUTION'S news this morning will be received with congratulations. The printed report that one of the principals was wounded in the arm is corrected by the report of our correspondents who were on the spot.

It is worthy of note that John C. Calhoun, the grandfather of Mr. Pat Calhoun, was one of the few southern leaders who was never drawn into a duel, or into anything approaching it. His maternal grandfather, General Duff Green, we believe fought one or more duels. We are very glad that the first duel—and let us hope the last—of his grandson has resulted in neither bloodshed or death. Both Mr. Williamson and Mr. Calhoun are useful and capable men, and Georgia can ill afford to spare either of them, or to have their efficiency impaired. In the meantime, amid the general rejoicing at the happy adjustment of their difference and their escape from death, let it not be forgotten that THE CONSTITUTION was on deck, and that the alert eyes of two of its staff correspondents followed each party from the beginning to the end, and noted accurately the progress and conclusion of the duel.

It will be noticed also that THE CONSTITUTION'S reporter contributed the only blood to the occasion, and the little finger of Mr. Bruffey, that much bungled-up journalist, is the only trophy left on the field. We always do our best to make things lively and interesting.

A Notable Address.
 The address of Hon. N. J. Hammond on the subject of education, delivered before the general assembly, will be found on another page.

It is a masterly speech, and should be closely read by all who are interested in the cause of education and in the State university.

Colonel Hammond's points and arguments are simply unanswerable. The entire speech is luminous with thought, and full of sound logic. No intelligent reader of THE CONSTITUTION can afford to miss it.

The Cities Spreading Out.
 There is a significant disposition among the cities of the country to extend, and the desire is being generally gratified.

It is not merely that they may have more population and take higher rank among their neighbors. It is a natural and wholesome impulse to do something that will relieve the congestion of their centers. Rapid transit and commutation rates are spreading the urban population over a wide territory where it can breathe freely.

Cincinnati proposes now to take in the whole of Hamilton county. Business men there have homes as far as twelve miles from the city, and enjoy all the comforts of country life with its fresh air and freedom, while they secure the business opportunities of a great city.

The proposed extension will take in forty suburban communities with populations ranging from 250 to 18,000, the whole population to be brought in aggregating something over a hundred thousand. This would give Cincinnati a population of near a half million. About a third of this will be virtually in the country, though under the protection of the city government.

Heat expands things. It is nature's relief. The cities are getting too hot in many ways, and the natural relief comes by expansion. It is a reaction from the congestion of population which has been gradually growing worse since the beginning of the present century.

It is a big thing to have elbow room and fresh air, and a big thing for every man to live under his own vine and fig tree; it is a

good thing sometimes to get out of sight of a policeman where there are no sentinels but the trees.

It is no small privilege to be far enough away from the din of industry to hear an unceasing bird sing or to hear the droning of a beetle at the drowsy hour of noon; it is wholesome to have a patch with asparagus and garden peas, and delightful in summer to get where you can look on a cornfield, hear the tassels rustle and watch the silks as the sun paints them day by day a deeper purple.

It would not hurt to be where your boy could occasionally stump his toe or skin his shins climbing trees, and it would be none the worse for him if he could get out in the woods occasionally and become acquainted with the face of untamed nature. Her silent solemnity would check his heedlessness and stir him to some earnest and worthy thoughts that are not dreamed of in the hoodlums' pert philosophy.

All these things and many others, thanks to rapid transit, you can get in the suburbs. There, enjoying the best things of the town and country, you should not be reluctant to bear your part of the burdens of both.

Who is Responsible?
 The Philadelphia North American takes a singular view of the religious craze in Liberty county.

Our contemporary attributes the fanaticism of the blacks to their ignorance and wretchedness. They long for the joys of heaven because they are miserable. Taking this view of the situation, the North American says:

Having created the "discouraging conditions, the whites of the south cannot complain that the negro seeks to exchange them on a promise of something infinitely better. That is natural.

This is news! What discouraging conditions have the whites of the south created? They are not responsible for slavery, and they are not responsible for emancipation. They did not make the negroes ignorant and heathenish. On the contrary, they have labored for generations to Christianize them, and for nearly one generation to educate them.

The negroes in Africa follow false prophets and indulge in youth worship. They do it in Haiti. Is it strange that they should relapse into such barbarism here? There is a streak of fanaticism in their nature, and it will crop out at times in their native Africa and everywhere else.

Would it not be more in accordance with the facts of history to explain the Liberty county craze by saying in plain English that the negroes are built that way, instead of imagining a lot of discouraging conditions created by the southern whites? This is the way to look at it.

Literary Success.
 A copy of that valuable compendium, The Writer, published at Boston, in Massachusetts, has recently fallen into our hands, and we have given it something more than a cursory examination, owing to the fact that its titlepage announces that it is "a magazine for literary workers."

There is no subject that seems to be of more interest to the average person than the question of succeeding in literature, and there seems to be no reason why the people who may be described as average persons should not flock unanimously to the support of a magazine the purpose of which is to tell them how to succeed. Such a magazine ought, indeed, to have a great future before it, and a certain prosperous air that it convinces us that it fills a long-felt want.

For, necessarily, the publication that will inform the average person how to succeed in literature and journalism has a place of its own, and is without a competitor. We gather from the various articles printed in The Writer that there is nothing easier than a literary career, particularly to those who subscribe for that publication.

What is necessary to literary success? This question has been asked. THE CONSTITUTION so often that we gladly turn to The Writer for information. One very successful writer insists that the literary doors should not be barred against women; another one says that the modern humorists ought to tell us by what process they became so amusing. A lady makes a plea for editors, and a very successful author tells how she manages literary bookkeeping. If she has two hundred manuscripts in the hands of editors, and she seems to have a good many more, according to her own figures, she merely makes a note of them in a blank book, bound in crushed velvet and with gilt edges, and then she can tell at any moment which is which and which is not which. In a literary career, it should be remembered, this is a very important matter.

We are told elsewhere that a woman has a right to her own signature, and that a lady editor is not an editress; that the way to keep copy paper flat is to put it between two sheets of stout pasteboard; that paper five by eight inches in size is suitable for any manuscript; and a great many more things, all going to show that literary success is a merely mechanical affair.

Nevertheless, the fact remains that the greatest things in literature were written without regard to the size or legibility of the copy. Some of the greatest results have been wrought out on the backs of old envelopes and other scraps, and those who think they will succeed merely by sending beautiful copy to the editor, they will be most woefully mistaken. For it has happened before, and will happen again, that a young fellow fresh from the country will put on the brown paper of a grocery store thoughts that will attract the attention of publishers and the public.

There is nothing mechanical about literary success. It is its own excuse always, and no matter in what shape the thoughts of an original mind reach a publisher they will receive attention. This fact has been made manifest in a thousand different ways, and the literary aspirant need not go beyond his own individuality to search for success.

Idleness and Insanity.
 Five insane convicts were sent from the Auburn, N. Y., prison to an asylum the other day, and the explanation was made that their insanity was the result of idleness.

The enforced idleness of the Auburn convicts for the past year has driven many of them insane, and humane people are now urging the authorities to put these unfortunates to work.

It is not within prison walls alone that idleness causes insanity. Idleness is a curse anywhere. When it does not make men lunatics, it causes them to lose self-control and

fall into vicious ways, or it weakens their minds, and when some emergency demands the work of a clear, well-disciplined intellect, they find that they are unequal to the occasion.

Work—productive occupation of some kind—is absolutely necessary if a man would have a sound body and mind. Without it he is in danger of becoming a physical and mental wreck on the level of one of the poor convicts in the Auburn prison.

Chickens at Roost.
 We observe that some of our contemporaries at the north are very much troubled in the mind in regard to the large investments of English capital in the south.

These investments have been going on ever since the war, and now they have reached such proportions that the people of the north, employing the newspapers as their mouthpiece, have begun to marvel. Indeed, some of the northern newspapers, missing the gist of the matter, have begun to talk about "British gold." This may be very fine as an argument, but it will not change matters in the slightest degree.

In the days when the partisan editors of the north, without at all meaning what they said, were doing all they could to keep northern immigrants and northern capital out of the south, they were not hurting this section, but were crippling, in a curiously unexpected way, the idle capital of the north.

The kuklux and the "disloyal" business did the work, and did it so effectually that it has been suggested that the northern republican editors have been accused of being in the pay of British capitalists. They have certainly laid themselves open to suspicion, and if the suspicion is correct they have earned their money. They have frightened off northern capital only to make room for British capital.

If the north likes this sort of thing, there is no reason why the south should complain.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A REMARKABLE CHAPTER (Napoleonic history will appear in the September issue), consisting of letters and journals of British officers describing Napoleon's voyage to Elba, also St. Helena. The first part of the article is a letter written by Captain Leslie, who commanded the Undaunted, which took the exile to Elba; the last part is by Lieutenant Mills, of the Northumberland, and consists partly of a diary which the young lieutenant kept while on the way to St. Helena in the same ship with the ex-emperor. Napoleon talked quite freely about some of his plans, and daily with regard to the French navy, told a number of stories, and explained various points in his own career.

IN THE THREE most notable South Carolina homicides of recent date, the conduct of some of the parties concerned had been such as to imperil the good name of respectable women. In such cases men will always be found who are ready to appeal to the pistol.

A BURGULAR CRANK, who is now serving a sentence in the city prison of Wilmington, North Carolina, for disorderly conduct, claims to be Vernon Harcourt, a member of the noble English family of that name. It is suspected that he is an actor who supported Louise Balfie through the south in 1857.

ACCORDING TO CURTIS, an elephant has 40,000 muscles in his trunk, while a man has only 557 in his whole body. A thoughtful Mississippian suggests that Curtis probably never had the pleasure of examining Mr. John L. Sullivan's muscles.

"SCRAPE OF SONG AND SOUTHERN SCENES," by Montgomery M. Folsom, is now in the hands of the publisher, Mr. Charles P. Ely, the publisher, will have copies ready for delivery this week. It is very neatly gotten up, and is a fine illustration of home enterprises, having been illustrated and published right here in Atlanta, the home of the author.

IT STRIKES PEOPLE in England as well as in this country, that Judge Stephen argued Mrs. Maybrick's case in his court to the jury, and thus secured her conviction. The prosecuting counsel expected an acquittal, and said it as if there was a mistrial Mrs. Maybrick would be set at liberty and would probably never be tried again. The conviction came like a thunderbolt. The lawyers, merchants and best people of Liverpool will urge the home secretary to relieve the unfortunate prisoner, but that official may be stubborn and refuse to interfere. Undoubtedly Mrs. Maybrick was unfaithful to her husband, but very few believe her to be a murderer.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

FIRE.—The Earl of Fitz's father died of drink. The new earl used to go on jagging himself.

BERNHARDT.—Sarah Bernhardt will reach the United States in November.

ALLEN.—George W. Allen, of Ohio, the author of the "Homestead Law," is dying without a home.

PARSONS.—Lucy Parsons, the Chicago anarchist, says that she does not care whether she dies in bed or on the gallows.

PARNELL.—Parnell's health is so bad that his physicians advise him to go to the south of France.

FORAKER.—Elliott F. Shepard, of the New York Mail and Express, calls Foraker "a bully governor." Lots of people call him beastly.

The Advertiser and the Alliance.
 From the Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser.

The Advertiser has no way of finding out the reasons given before the state Farmers' Alliance for the adoption of the denunciatory resolutions published in our columns yesterday, but feels satisfied that the members were imposed on by sentiment being attributed to the paper that were not true in any particular. If any man had read to the alliance the Advertiser's editorials, we do not believe the resolutions would have received the support of any but those who, for some fancied cause, have a grudge against it. It cannot, of course, expect to please everybody, but if there are any men in the world who ought to stand by a paper, the farmers of Alabama should stand by the Advertiser.

We do not believe they endorse the stab in the back given by a few men who could not use it to advance their personal and political ends.

That Was Her "Amen."
 This story is told of a well known lady by her husband.

The couple had moved into a new house and she had been bored all day with the telephone, notifying the grocer, the butcher, and her friends that she had moved and in ordering out supplies and equipments for the new house.

Late at night perfectly exhausted she fell on her knees to say her prayers. After a brief wrestle with the spirit she closed with this exclamation: "1217 off."

UNDER THE MYRTLE.
 For The Constitution.
 O glory, hide thy laurel crown,
 And drop thy wreath of bay;
 Thou great tempter with renown
 And win my heart today.
 Thy envied glories lose their grace
 If hearts are full of glee;
 When love is smiling in my face
 O what is Fame to me!
 O riches lose thy gaudy airs,
 Thy rings with jewels wrought,
 Nor woo me with a palace gay;
 True hearts cannot be bought.
 The vain before mine eyes to place
 The joys thou hast in fee;
 When love is smiling in my face
 O what is Gold to me!
 O pride of birth, I scoff thy charms
 Thy seal and coronet,
 And gaze upon a coat-of-arms
 Without one vain regret.
 A lofty life let others trace
 With pomp of pedegree;
 When love is smiling in my face
 O what is rank to me!
 —SAMUEL MINTURN PECK.
 Tuscaloosa, Ala.

THE TWO DROMIOS.

They Are Halted Between Ephesus and Syracuse.

Midway between Ephesus and Syracuse the Dromios met the colonel the other day. The colonel looked rather droopy.

"Howdy, colonel, howdy!" shouted the Dromios. "How goes the world?"

"It is going to the devil," replied the colonel. "I am not feeling well."

Sitting by the wayside, the veteran proceeded to air his grievances.

"I am going to take my boy away from school," he said with a sigh.

"And let him grow up without education?" "No!" thundered the colonel. "I am going to make him a man!"

For a moment a dead silence fell upon the little group.

"I had a talk with my boy last night," continued the old soldier, "and the youngster astonished me. I asked him in an off-hand way to tell me the name of the greatest American, and he at once named Lincoln."

"The answer took me aback not a little, and I asked him what was the matter with Washington. The little fellow admitted that he was a great man, but did not think that he was Lincoln's equal."

"Then I asked the boy who was the greatest American soldier, and he named Grant."

"I reached out for my cane, and then reconsidered. I resolved to get to the bottom of the matter."

"Further questioning led the lad to tell me that his opinions were based upon what he had read in the school histories. He grew communicative and told me many queer things. He told me that secession was a wicked rebellion, and that Jefferson Davis owed his life to the clemency of the government. Slavery, he said, was such a horrible injury that he could hardly believe in its existence thirty years ago. Warming up to my encouragement, he informed me that the late war was a conflict between the Christian civilization of Plymouth Rock and the semi-barbarians of Jaxestown."

"Gentlemen, when I heard that boy talking such unmitigated rot I nearly lost my head. But it struck me that he was not to blame—he was simply a victim, and not an offender. This morning I examined a lot of school histories—some of them in use in southern schools. Not one was anything better than a pack of lies. These northern histories, for they have crept into the south, teach our children just what my boy told me. They claim that the confederates never won a victory, except by the force of overwhelming numbers, although the federals outnumbered us five to one. They tell us that we fought desperately, or like fiends, but they describe the federals as having the noble courage of patriots. They represent the north as having been settled by good people who crossed the ocean to enjoy their religion, while the south was settled by paupers and convicts. All through these devilish books the idea is held out that the north has always been fighting for religion, freedom and progress, while the south is pointed out as a land of darkness. Not only were some of the school histories thus tainted, but some of the school readers, and speech books, were nearly as bad."

"Gentlemen, your schools may be fortunate enough to have honest text books but the one I am talking about is educating southern children to look upon their fathers as rebels and infamous slave drivers. I shall take my boy away. I want him to be a manly, self-respecting fellow, proud of the south and her traditions, and ashamed of nothing in her record. If he will become such a man he can well afford to miss a few text books. It may be a fine thing to be a scholar, but it is a grander thing to be a man!"

The colonel paused for a moment, and then resumed:

"What made the great men of the past? It was their home education—a training that developed their individuality, will power and faculties. In the old times the schools did not completely control a child. A boy received much of his education in the family, and grew up so strong, original and independent that his school life did not dwarf him and make him simply a reservoir of other people's facts and ideas. He had to hustle for his own ideas and facts."

"Our boys come out of the public schools with individuality—no will power. Now, let me tell you, will power is a big thing. Did you ever read the life of Charles Fox? Fox was not a man of this generation nor even half a dozen books that would stir your blood and stimulate your brains. The looks you read are trash, and will be forgotten in fifty years. Well, to return to Fox. What gave him his wonderful power?"

"Fox's father determined that he would educate his boy in a way that would make him all his own power. He gave orders that nobody should punish or contradict him. He inducted his pride and made him believe that all opposition must give way to him. The old man was winding his watch one day when little Charles expressed a desire to break it. The watch was worth about a thousand dollars, and its owner could not help remarking. But Charles said that he would break it. Then his father yielded and the boy smashed the expensive time piece with the handle of a saw. 'You know that boy's career. He picked him from over doing a man thing and made him the most accomplished man of his day. He was too proud to be any man's inferior in anything. Then his will power, so imperious and indomitable, drove everything before it and made men fly to it.'"

"Fox was greatly benefited by schools and colleges and text books," suggested one of the Dromios.

"Very true," said the colonel, "but he might have been crushed by them if he had not been for the training given him by his father. If a teacher had told Fox to study a book which libeled his father and his friends, the boy would have thrown it at his head, and marched home."

"If all boys grow up like Fox," said a Dromio, "they will be in a conflict all the time. They will want to rule or ruin."

"So be it," answered the colonel. "Such is life. At best it is warfare. The survival of the fittest the accepted doctrine."</

MR. RICE'S BILL!

FACTS OF INTEREST ABOUT ITS EFFECT.

The Cotton Mills Employ a Good Many Children, But It is at the Request of the Parents—Little Ones Who Help at Home.

The bill recently introduced by Senator Rice to make it unlawful to employ children under ten years of age in the cotton mills at any time, and children under twelve years when the public schools are in session, is creating much talk among the operatives.

A visit to the Atlanta cotton mills showed that very few children are employed there, and consequently little interest was taken in the matter.

At the Exposition mills it was very different. From seventy-five to one hundred children are employed, but it is almost impossible to tell how many of them are of an age to be affected by the law should it pass.

The operatives stated that it was not the wish of the company to employ very young children, but mothers frequently beg for work, claiming that the twenty-five or thirty cents earned each day by these infants materially aid in providing for their families.

They say that it is bad for the children to be confined for so many hours, but admit that the work imposed on them is light. They are used as sweepers, carriers and 'doers,' all these employments do not take up more than twenty-five minutes of each hour. The rest of the time they are allowed to play about, and they are generally placed at a loom which some member of the family is working, consequently they are under the care of some watchful person.

The complaint of the operatives is that the hours of work at the Exposition mills are too long for grown people as well as children. The owners explain this by stating that recently the wet weather has affected the machinery so badly that it has been necessary to work over hours, and the children have to be there when the older hands are at work.

The owners of the Exposition mills have established a school for the children, but the parents, as a rule, prefer to have them at work earning their trifling pittance than learning lessons.

THE FULTON COTTON SPINNING MILLS. At the works of Elias, May & Co., the Fulton county spinning mills, there are quite a number of children employed. They work on an average of twelve hours a day, the same as a journeyman. Some few are employed in every department, but the majority work in the spinning department and the bag factory.

The superintendent of the works was seen and asked about the number and condition of the juvenile operatives. He said he did not know much about them, but he didn't think there were any under ten years employed in the factory. He said the foremen of the different departments had the employment of the operatives and that the only departments in which small children were employed to advantage were the bag factory and the spinning room, probably a larger number in the latter.

The superintendent recommended the foremen of these departments as the most reliable sources of information.

"In the spinning department," said Foreman Wallace, who is a well educated, intelligent man, "we employ about eighty-five operatives. Of these the majority are females and there are not more than twenty of these over sixteen years old."

"How many under twelve years?" "Fully twenty, though of age I can't give the exact number without referring to my payroll, which at present is not where I can get at it."

"Mr. Wallace studied a moment, counting over the names of the baby faces that came and went in the hurry-burly of the bag factory."

"Let's see, there are the four Mitchell children, two boys and two girls, four of the brightest youngsters you can find anywhere, and here the names of others were mentioned, for the foreman wanted to be accurate—well, I have in my charge ten under ten years of age. They are little bits of chips, all the way from six and a half to nine years; though the majority of them are about eight. Pretty soon to begin the battle of life ain't it?"

"What sort of work do they do?" "They are given the lightest tasks we have, and such as require more quickness than strength."

"And Mr. Wallace explained the work 'where the little fingers performed, using a lot of technical terms and phrases, which were only intelligible to those familiar with that particular line of manufacture."

"Are they kept busy all the time?" "No. These little fellows are only employed on one thing, what we call 'doffing.' They work just forty minutes out of each hour during the day. During the other twenty minutes they are at liberty—their time is their own, though of course they are not allowed to leave the building."

"Is it hard?" "Most any work you could think of would be hard for such small children, but, all things considered, I don't think you could say they are worked very hard. They have to work quick while they are at it. There are nine of the small operatives who all work together, and their work is so important that if they are a little behind the entire department must wait. Some of them are naturally slower than others, and it takes them hustling to keep up, as all must be exactly together. So that makes it a little harder on the slow ones."

"Are they willing and cheerful?" "A great deal more so than the older ones. Some of the little things would actually work themselves to death if they were not watched. They never stay away unless they are sick, and sometimes they would rather stay at the factory when really unable, in order that they might get their pay to carry home."

"And are these little creatures compelled to work to support themselves?" "Yes, and others besides. I have had a great deal of experience among factory people, and I'll tell you, as a rule, the younger the operatives the more needy the families to which they belong. I could take you to the home of several children now working in my department, whom I now have in mind, and substantiate this. There is one family which has had a great deal of sickness in it, the mother a widow and unable to work, with only what her little ones can earn to keep them alive. The oldest in this family is not twelve years old."

"Are the children hard to manage?" "Well, we have to humor them a great deal, and in this way we get along with them very well. I have one little girl, about eight years old, who can do more and better work than most any girl of sixteen in the department, but she's as wild as she is smart, and I have to humor her a great deal."

"In the other departments are there many children employed?" "Very few, and none as young as in the spinning room. The bag department employs a great many boys and girls, but they are all older than my hands."

Mr. Wallace is a native of Massachusetts, and gave an account of the laws governing factory operatives there. "The law," he requires," said he, "that children under fourteen years can not be employed without written permission from the school authorities, and a formal record is kept of the law is a heavy fine. Until a boy or girl is fourteen they are obliged to go to school at least three months every year. The law is iron-clad, and can't be got around. It will be a good thing if we had some laws like that here, for out of the eighty-five people under me, I don't believe there are over twenty who can read and write."

Two Runaways.

Yesterday two little boys named Charlie and Johnnie Watson ran away from the Woman's Christian Association home on West Peters street.

There was no particular reason for their running off, only they just wanted to ramble about. The case was reported to police headquarters, and a search has been instituted.

New Railroad Charter.

The secretary of state yesterday received the approved charter of the Eastern Valley railroad. The new road will run from Dawsonville to Lenoir, a distance of twelve miles. It has a capital of \$250,000. The incorporators are John Palmour, H. B. Smith, Robert McClure, W. T. Hyde, Wm. H. Burt, and H. C. Johnson, of Dawson.

The earlier symptoms of dyspepsia, such as distress after eating, heartburn, and occasional headaches, should not be neglected. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla if you wish to be cured of dyspepsia.

ATLANTA'S CRYING NEED.

A few days ago a mother and child were sent from an Atlanta charitable institute. The infant was blind through some terrible chronic disease, and the institution was no place for it, as the disease was declared contagious. The mother and child then applied to the King's Daughters' hospital. That could not take them because it received no chronic cases. The institutions and their laws are not to blame. The charities have small accommodations and were forced to adhere to their rules. Still the fact remains that there was a sick mother and helpless, diseased child without a shelter or food or medicine in a city of wealth and luxury. It doesn't sound well, does it—this bare fact? It ought not to be told about Atlanta.

I love Atlanta, and am proud of her progress. I don't want to preach, but my love for her makes me ashamed of the fact just stated. Beggars who can walk from door to door for alms can be doubted; but who can question the needs of a sick mother and child, and who can blame them for the cause of these needs? They have their rights, these sick factory women and pale children, who weave their lives into their looms until but a rotten thread is left. They earn their daily little bread—earning pennance, and when their hands grow parched and feverish from their sterile lives, they fold them resignedly across their breasts, knowing their successful misery means death. If the kind people knew they were dying they would give them help, but so often these people fail to mention the fact. After all, that sort of charity is not the crying need of the sick poor. They need a clean, healthy home and good food, well prepared, and nurses and medical treatment.

If the wealthy woman whose health fails must shut up her home and take a change of scene and freedom from care for restoration, what must be the needs of a sick woman whose life knows nothing but care and hard work for the support of others?

What anguish must this woman know, as she lies helpless and suffering, surrounded by a family, herself the chief support of their barren lives?

It is all heart sickening to think of, and if one wants to feel rich and fortunate let him enter the homes of some of these working women. An old factory woman, whom I visited some time ago in her desolate shanty, said:

"Law, many on us dies. You see, we uns done been most worn out already when we give up, and then that ain't much help, an' we jes' natchelly dies. My oldest gal, she war a daughter, she died last year with typhoid fever. It seemed like she didn't care much. She war jes' sorter tired. I got one left now an' she haint strong; has to stan' up at the looms all day, an' hit makes her mighty weak. Hit seems like she gets tired an' tired every day."

To keep these toilers from getting tired and tired every day is not possible to their more fortunate brothers, but to succor and comfort them when the machinery of their natures can work no longer is not only a possibility, but a solemn duty of the rich to the poor.

In old southern days it was a bad master who did not provide for the comfort of a slave grown old in his service.

These white working people have not even the compensations of a slave under a good master while they toil, and when they cease there lies a pauper's grave which is quickly filled.

This must not be. Let the city look to it, and let all followers of true charity work for a city hospital for Atlanta's poor.

MAUDE ANDREWS.

HELD TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL.

Governor Gordon Signs the Contested Mobile and Girard Bill.

As heretofore mentioned there has been a warm fight going on before the legislature between certain parties over two local bills originating from Columbus, and involving the exchange of the Mobile and Georgia railroad stock by the mayor and council of Columbus for Georgia Midland and Gulf railroad stock.

Some weeks ago Senator Johnson, of the Twenty-fourth senatorial district, introduced two bills in the senate, one of which was to submit the action of the council to a vote of the people of Columbus, and the other to fix the rights of certain holders of railroad scrip.

The favorable report of the bill was warmly endorsed in the special judiciary committee of the senate and very extensive and elaborate arguments were made for and against the bill. The committee however reported favorably by a unanimous vote and the bill went through the senate.

The same fight was continued in the house, but both of the representatives from Muscogee county favored the measures and they went through that body by a unanimous vote.

The opponents of the bill requested a hearing before the governor upon the question of the constitutionality of the acts. Governor Gordon, as a matter of fact, consented to hear arguments upon the bills, and devoted all yesterday afternoon to a consideration of the matter, the attorney-general sitting with him.

Arguments favoring the bills were made by Messrs. William A. Little, Louis F. Garrard and Henry L. Getchius, and against them by Messrs. Carey J. Thornehill and James M. McNeill, all of whom are leading attorneys of Columbus. Mr. C. A. Reed, a prominent citizen of Columbus, also spoke, urging a veto of the bills.

At the conclusion of the argument, the governor stated that under the advice of the attorney-general he would hold the bills constitutional, and thereupon approved the same, and they are now laws.

It is claimed by the advocates of the measures that the real point at issue is a fight between the Central railroad and the Georgia Midland. This is denied by the other side. Whatever be the issue, the approval of the bills leaves the matter in the hands of the people of Columbus, and the victorious side went home last night in the best of humor.

ANOTHER SCOOP.

The Mutual Paper Bag Company Sell to Elias, May & Co.

The Mutual Paper Bag company, of which Mr. Moses Adler is president, has been sold. The Mutual was organized by a stock company some time ago. It is not known upon what terms the deal was made, except that the entire plant and good will of the Mutual goes into the hands of Elias, May & Co.

Both parties to the transaction decline to talk about it, but admit that the transaction has been made.

The transfer has not yet been made, and Mr. Adler states that his company will fill a large number of orders now on file, before they turn over the business to the purchasers.

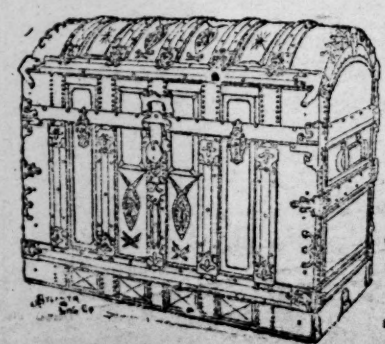
Where to Go.

This is the question that puzzles a great many people these warm days. If they would only stop and think a moment the question could be easily settled. The Hotel Brunswick, at Norcross, is not only a truly delightful place to spend the summer, but it is the most comfortable home resort of Atlantians.

It is styled by those who go up there, that Hotelbrook gives the very best and splendid accommodations. Go up and there for a few weeks. It will benefit you. You need a change just now.

SPECIAL! SPECIAL!

ATLANTA TRUNK FACTORY, 92 AND 94 Whitehall—For this week we are making a special bargain.



A 36 full tray Trunk at \$3.20.
A 36 lined Trunk at \$2.90.
A double tray linen lined Trunk \$5.
A fine leather lined trunk \$6.
A Bridal Trunk, old price \$12.50, now sold at \$9.
A first-class Steamer Trunk \$5.
European Sole Leather Trunk, 3-ply Vaneer Trunks, Valises, Ladies' and Gents' Traveling Bags, Toilet Cases, the latest style.
Pocket Books, Card Cases, Tourist Outfits, all at rock bottom prices. Call and see us. You will save money. LIEBERMAN & KAUFMANN, 92 and 94 Whitehall street, aug 8-dit-5p

ROYAL BAKING POWDER



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and healthfulness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 105 Wall St., New York. At wholesale by H. C. Bonton and Wry & Greene, Atlanta, Ga.

Mew Belts in Silk, Cotton and Leather, received at M. Rich & Bros.

CLOTHING, HATS, ETC.

Fetzer & Pharr

OUR Neckwear and light weight Derby Hat sale proved quite a success.

Not often you have an opportunity to buy a \$4 hat for \$1.35. Just a few Derbys left.

We have for the remainder of this week some attractive bargains in Serge Suits, both blue and black, at \$10 a suit. These goods are worth more, but we are in a humor for giving bargains, and so here goes. Anything in summer underwear goes cheap now.

One or two lines of Children's Knee Pants Suits to be closed out regardless of value.

FETZER & PHARR, Clothiers, Furnishers, Hatters.

12 Whitehall Street.
Only a few hundred more remnants in Dress Goods and Silks in black and colored, to close out this week, at M. Rich & Bros.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC

"OUR ANNEXATION!"

John Ryan's Sons

Are now building four large stores on Broad street, with a depth of 135 feet each, all of which will be added to their already immense emporium, making a store treble as large as any in the south, and one of the largest in the world. Beginning tomorrow, at 7 o'clock, we will inaugurate a grand cut price sale, to continue until September 1st, as we have fully determined to clear out every dollar's worth of goods and open the season with an entire new stock from cellar to dome.

Now, if You Want Genuine BARGAINS Is Your Chance!

3,000 yards fine wool challies, 7 1/2 c yard, other houses ask 18c for same goods.
1,800 remnants checked nainsooks at 3 1/2 c yard, worth 7c.
3,500 remnants fine checked nainsooks, at 5c yard, worth 10c.
312 pieces satin finish nainsook plaids, book fold, at 6 1/2 c yard, worth 15c.
132 pieces fine India linen at 8c yard, worth 20c.
780 dozen gents' large sized, colored border, hemmed-stitched, only 8c each.
175 dozen ladies' very fine embroidered handkerchiefs, only 15c each, worth from 40 to 75c each.
112 dozen ladies' black silk mitts at 15c each.

We are rushed! Think of it. The middle of August, when nearly every one is yelling dull trade. The cause, our wonderful prices. It will do you good to visit this live establishment and see business done. No sleepy counter loungers and oxydized door fossils here.

75 dozen ladies' gauze vests only 15c each.
98 dozen ladies' ribbed fine lisle vests 30c.
162 dozen ladies' Swiss ribbed, pure silk vests only 65c each.
178 dozen ladies' full regular made hose, "drummers' samples," at 15c pair, worth from 40c to \$1 pair.
118 dozen ladies' full lisle thread hose, "colors only," at 12 1/2 c pair.
Gents' balbriggan shirts and drawers only 25c each.
Gents' light blue "Angola" shirts and drawers at 25c each, worth fully \$1 each.

We have mapped out a new era in the dry goods business; our progressive strides the talk of the south. By September 15th we will have 300 salesmen, more than all Atlanta put together.

484 dozen misses' full regular made hose, "samples," at 15c pair, worth from 35 to 50c pair.
168 dozen men's full regular made half hose only 15c pair, good value at 35c pair.
200 dozen all pure linen towels, very large size, only \$1 dozen.
122 pieces narrow Hamburg edgings at 2 1/2 c yard.
48 pieces 24 and 27 inch flouncings at 20c yard, worth 75c.
240 dozen gents' double reinforced linen boosom, unlaundried shirts, 33 1/2 c each.
Ryan's Georgia checks, best made, 4 1/2 c yard.

It must be amusing to readers to find that every little "pigmy" dealer of dry goods advertises that they have the largest stock in Georgia. The fact of the matter is this: We can put any stock in Georgia in our basement.

42 inch albatross crepe cloths and fine nun's veiling, evening shades, 40c yard, reduced from \$1.
48 inch black drapery nets only \$1 yard.
All our torchon laces marked down exactly 1/3 of the selling price.
36 inch batiste cloths only 6 1/2 c yard.
Wide French percales only 8 1/2 c yard.
Coats' 200 yard spool cotton only 40c dozen.
Clark's 200 yard "O. N. T." spool cotton only 40c dozen.

Yes, we will continue our big carpet sale! No matter whose toes we step on, we will not be bought off by empty promises, or proffered profits in "fly-by-night" concerns. We have added more help in our carpet department, and are selling more carpets than all the balance put together.

THINK OF THIS! DID YOU EVER SEE THE LIKE?

GOOD TAPESTRY CARPETS 45c.
GOOD INGRAIN CARPETS 35c.
GOOD VELVET CARPETS 90c.
GOOD BODY BRUSSELS 75c.
GOOD MOQUETTES \$1.25.
GOOD ENGLISH CARPETS 50c.
MOSQUITO NETS VERY CHEAP.
MOSQUITO NETS VERY CHEAP.

Dealers are howling with rage at our prices. Say we are ruining the business with our prices. Be that as it may, our goods are for sale and at the prices named.

N. B.—All work done by first-class, competent carpet layers and upholsterers.

BIG MONEY SAVED BY BUYING FROM US.

John Ryan's Sons

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVELTIES.

Gold and silver side combs, hair-pins, head necklaces, belt buckles, bangles, etc.

FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW, Jewelers.

Top 1st col 5p

OPINION.

And Whiskey Home. It is a pity that the people of Atlanta, who are so fond of the fine arts, should not have more of the kind of exhibitions that are so common in Europe.

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JUST EIGHT WEEKS.

THE PIEDMONT STILL ON THE BOOM.

Indications Point to the Biggest Show Ever Seen in the South—Applications for Space Coming in Rapidly.

It is just eight weeks tomorrow, and the opening of the greatest event that has ever occurred in the south will take place in Atlanta. Everything is red hot and the exhibition is fairly booming in great shape. Not a mail comes into Atlanta but what brings with it applications. The papers throughout the east and west are calling attention to the prosperity of the south and the Piedmont exposition.

The attention of the surplus capital of the east is being directed to the prosperous south, and millions of dollars of capital will be invested throughout the resources displayed at the Piedmont. The country is now thoroughly appreciative of that fact, and with the new buildings (although the present exposition buildings occupy more area than any ever held in the south, except New Orleans) will not when the opening day arrives have an inch of available space left. Exhibitors who want good space should call early and make their application and secure their assignment.

THE PRIVILEGES.

The privilege committee meets every morning and passes on the applications for the various privileges. The lunch stands and restaurants will be disposed of during the coming week. The committee have decided to allow three bars instead of two as first advertised, and they can be had for separately or collectively. The bids close August 15th.

THE GREAT FEATURES.

Exhibition hall will be complete with handsome exhibits, art and beauty being combined with instructive displays. In Agricultural hall the products of our fertile land will be displayed in abundance, and our eastern and western neighbors will join with us and display the products of their fertile land. In Mineral hall our eastern visitors will be astounded at the wealth and quality of our minerals.

The dairy exhibit will surpass anything ever undertaken in the south before, and every article used in a dairy will be shown.

A herd of Jersey will be on hand and the spectators can see the whole process from the milking of the cow to the manufacturing of cheese. But aside from these themes of interest to be found in the various departments, all the management features are to be so complete as to captivate all who visit the exposition.

THE GROUNDS.

The grounds have been fixed up, and they would hardly be recognized as the same rough grounds of two years ago. Hard sandy walks take place of the rough red clay, and beds of beautiful exotics adorn the serpentine walks, in the center of which a lake now stands.

The buildings have been repaired and the grounds are being bedecked in holiday attire ready for the gala days.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.

The attractions will be the grandest obtainable in every line, and \$50,000 expended in attraction will make a great show, and such a show will attract more people to the south than any other show of the kind.

THE PIEDMONT EXPOSITION COMPANY have issued their program list, which includes everything that is going to be of great benefit to the south. The program list will be of great benefit to the south. The program list will be of great benefit to the south.

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MISS STIRLING'S IMPRISONMENT.

Truth About the Punishment of the Salvation Army Leader.

Geneva Letter to Philadelphia Times.

The Castle of Chillon, which has been immortalized by poet, historian, artist and romance, contains more within its ivy-covered walls a prisoner who, if not celebrated, has contrived to obtain a certain notoriety through persistently opposing the established laws of a foreign country.

Many short, one-sided articles have appeared from time to time in the daily papers of the subject of Miss Stirling's treatment at the hands of the Swiss authorities. I therefore propose to lay before the reading public a clear unprejudiced statement of her case, the documents relating to which having been kindly furnished me by a municipal secretary.

There is no doubt that the Salvation Army has done and is doing a great deal of good work in such large cities as London, Paris, Philadelphia and New York, but in the Swiss cantons, where the population is peaceful, not riotous; God-fearing, not irreligious, the salvationists proved an element of annoyance and disturbance, notwithstanding which the Swiss authorities would never have interfered with Miss Stirling's actions had she confined them within the limits prescribed by statute, whereas she distinctly violated the law passed in January, 1884, for the protection of children against proselytism, and which strictly prohibits tampering with the religion of non-dissenting minors.

But any members of a household contrary to the wishes of the head of the family, "the punishment for said offense, a fine not exceeding six hundred francs (120 dollars), or imprisonment not exceeding one year." Chaddie Lillias Stirling rendered herself liable to this penalty, and was cited to appear before the judges on the 10th inst.

Having enticed a number of children, between the ages of six and twelve to the headquarters of the Salvation Army, where they were engaged in singing, she was found guilty of the offense, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment, with costs, a sentence which gave general satisfaction at Orbe. It must be admitted that every consideration was made for the over-zealous enthusiast when the picturesque castle of Chillon was selected for her prison instead of the common jail.

Visitors to Montreux expressed much sympathy for the poor young lady, who was confined in such a frightful place, an unheard-of proceeding in this enlightened age, etc., etc. Articles were written to the English papers by people who never saw the prisoner, and looked to the bottom. They no doubt inferred that Miss Stirling was incarcerated in a dismal dungeon, a female Bonaparte, as it were. I rather incline to believe that she was confined in such a place, and to secure a temporary residence at the famous old castle of Chillon one might almost be tempted to become amenable to the law. Miss Stirling, however, thought of the matter in a different way, and she appealed against her sentence on the plea "that individual liberty is guaranteed and nobody could be prosecuted or arrested except in cases determined by the law," etc.

Regarding the issue she was placed at liberty on desisting bonds to the amount of 1,000 francs (\$200), and even allowed to leave the country, as she joined her friends in Scotland, but returned to Switzerland as soon as she heard that the federal tribunal had confirmed the police correctionnelle in the first instance.

She remained in prison for a short time, when she was taken to the Swiss frontier and put at liberty, although she was banished from the country. She returned to London, and, as you already know, was greeted like a great heroine, but now my task is finished. It is doubtful whether the Scotch maiden would have been so leniently treated in any other country than Switzerland, which is so tolerant where liberty of conscience is permitted, and after her own past severe political struggles in the cause of religious freedom the country might be spared the uncalculated for of the Salvation Army.

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DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY, ETC.

DRY GOODS.

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37c Beautiful Gingham, worth 9c for 37c.

21c Handsome Figured Lawns 2 1/2c.

71c Sateen Percales, regular 15c goods, now 7 1/2c.

50c Kid Gloves 2 pair for 5c.

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you. We will not pack anything. Come early and avoid the rush.

TO FINISH—25 dozen Directoire Collars worth not a cent less than 25c. Will close them out at 2 1/2c. Only 5 to one person.

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